

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

## 1. Name of Property

historic name: Bonner Company Town Historic District

other name/site number: n/a

## 2. Location

street & number:

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Bonner

vicinity: n/a

state: Montana

code: MT

county: Missoula

code: 063

zip code: 59823

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally X statewide X locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency or bureau

(    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   determined eligible for the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   removed from the National Register

   see continuation sheet

   other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property:** Private, Public – State of Montana / Montana Legacy Project

**Category of Property:** Historic District

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:** n/a

**Name of related multiple property listing:** n/a

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>84</u>	<u>16</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>86</u>	<u>16</u> Total

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions:** Domestic / dwelling, Industry / manufacturing facility (saw mill)  
Commerce / Trade / business, Landscape

**Current Functions:** Domestic / dwelling; Commerce / Trade / business

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification:**

Late Victorian / Queen Anne Style and Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements / National Folk Style

**Materials:** – see attached narrative description

foundation: concrete

walls: wood

roof: shingles

other:

## Narrative Description

## Summary

The Bonner Company Town Historic District is located at the confluence of the Big Blackfoot and Clark Fork Rivers in Western Montana. The Blackfoot and Clark Fork Rivers encompass a large swath of the mountainous terrain of Western Montana; the confluence of the rivers is tightly circled by forested mountains. The mill and company town are located along the banks of the Blackfoot River; the seemingly endless timberlands of the Blackfoot drainage were the reason for locating the mill in Bonner. The historic district contains resources associated with one of the nations largest and longest continually operating sawmill. The historic resources range from small simple alley houses occupied by single men employed by the saw mill to the larger Queen Anne style mansions occupied by the mill managers. The relatively high concentration of historic resources is a reflection of the land use dictated by the historic landscape. In the description of each resource, the condition and integrity is included. Because of its overall importance to the district, the historic cultural landscape will be discussed separately.

Contributing and non-contributing resources are noted in the descriptions and are discussed at the end of this section. A statement of condition and integrity for the historic district is presented following the discussion of contributing and non-contributing resources. For each of the associated outbuildings identified in the nomination, every attempt was made to determine if the outbuilding was present during the period of significance, if it served as an accessory dwelling unit occupied by a mill employee or as a garage rented to an employee or if it is recent in origin. The term accessory dwelling unit describes small outbuildings which served as living quarters rented to mill employees, typically single men who worked at the mill. Accessory dwelling units, garages and sheds were differentiated during the field inspection of the company town. Car garages for upper echelon employees were part of the hierarchy utilized by the Anaconda Company across the company town. Sheds were often used for storing cord wood used for home heating. Many of the homes in the district have been modified since their original construction. Dates of modification were determined by Sanborn maps, historic photographs and interviews with knowledgeable locals and are indicated where known. See Figures 2 – 6 for maps of the contributing and non-contributing resources.

(See continuation sheet)

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria:** A and C**Period(s) of Significance:** 1882 - 1959**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** n/a**Significant Dates:** None**Significant Person(s):** n/a**Architect/Builder:**

Architect unknown, built by Montana Improvement Company or the Anaconda Copper Mining Company

**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro American**Areas of Significance:** Industry: Sawmills and Logging,  
Social History: Company towns

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**Narrative Statement of Significance****SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Bonner Company Town Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local, state, and national levels under Criterion A and Criterion C. The Bonner Company Town is important to our understanding of the history of Western Montana, the Northern Rockies and the Pacific Northwest; it is also important to our understanding of the history of Montana and to our nation as a whole. Under Criterion A, the Bonner Company Town Historic District is associated with numerous broad patterns in our nation's history. The mill, the employees and the historic houses are associated with the Cleveland Administration and the establishment of the federal timber reserves, timber depredation activities on the national timber reserves, and production of railroad ties necessary for the transcontinental Northern Pacific Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad routes. The Bonner saw mill and workers produced the necessary timber for the mines and smelters in Butte, Montana, wood products which the Anaconda Company needed in order to become the world's largest copper monopoly. Much of Butte and the Anaconda's colorful and rich history is recognized by the Butte National Historic Landmark status. The Bonner Company Town played a role in the production of lumber vital to the war effort during World War I and II; both wars required a tremendous amount of wood products and Bonner played a key role in this vital defense industry. After World War II the US economy changed dramatically and with it changed the lumber industry; the production of lumber products during the post-war building boom was driven largely by the nationwide GI housing boom.

Under Criterion C, the Bonner Historic District is distinctive for its period and method of construction associated with a company mill town. The historic houses in the Bonner Historic District, constructed over a decade by the Big Blackfoot Milling Company and later the Anaconda Copper Mining Company were rented to the mill employees. The majority of the homes are in the Folk architectural style; this architectural style is related to the arrival of the transcontinental railroad to the large lumber mills of the West. This historical theme played out across the United States and is readily apparent in Bonner. In addition, the houses for the company management are Queen Ann mansions located on Silk Stocking Row, a reflection of the socio-economic stratification of the Bonner employees. The physical presence of a company town is reflected in the architecture of the Bonner Historic District. The Bonner Historic District also contains a rural historic landscape, which is an excellent example of a geographical area that historically has been used by people, modified by, and shaped by human activity. The Bonner historic landscape also possesses a significant concentration of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features that represent the historical development of this historically significant lumber milling town. The multi-layered history of the Bonner Company town is related to events that have shaped our nation as a whole.

(See continuation sheet)

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

(see continuation sheet)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

XX preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
 \_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register  
 \_\_\_ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 \_\_\_ designated a National Historic Landmark  
 \_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

XX State Historic Preservation Office  
 \_\_\_ Other State agency  
 \_\_\_ Federal agency  
 \_\_\_ Local government  
 \_\_\_ University  
 XX Other  
 Specify Repository:  
 Missoula City Historic Preservation Office

**10. Geographical Data****Acreage of Property:** 1,023 acres**UTM References:****Zone Easting Northing**

See Figure 1. Continuation Sheet for 1:24,000 USGS topographic map of UTM reference points.

A	12	281373E	5197401N
B	12	282440	5195866
C	12	282792	5194204
D	12	281104	5194723
E	12	280410	5195177
F	12	280305	5195149
G	12	280142	5195623
H	12	281179	5195592

**Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)):**

T13N R18W

Section 9: SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Section 10: SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Section 15: NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ . NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Section 16: NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Section 21: NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Section 22: NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The historic district boundary begins at Point A, a finger ridge located southeast of Woody Mountain. From Point A, the boundary runs southeast downhill approximately one mile toward Point B, a small knob located just above the Blackfoot River. From Point B, the boundary continues south, crossing the abandoned railroad tracks and crosses the Blackfoot River at the point where the river swings directly west towards the mill; the boundary then crosses Highway 200 and follows a finger ridge uphill to the southeast approximately one mile to Point C. From Point C, the boundary then turns to the northwest and runs downhill, crossing the railroad tracks and Highway 200 approximately one mile to Point D. From Point D, the boundary runs one half mile along the interior of the property of the former mill and crosses the Blackfoot River to Point E. From Point E, the boundary runs southwest 200 feet to the log yard property line and then circles north and crosses the Blackfoot River to Point F, which is the log yard property boundary. From Point F, the boundary follows property lines generally northwest and then north approximately one half mile to Point G. From Point G, the boundary follows the property boundary of the old log yard due east approximately one half mile to the bottom of Woody Mountain and Point H. From Point H, the boundary runs north uphill approximately one mile towards Point A, the origin of the boundary.

**Boundary Justification:**

The historic district boundary includes all of the historic resources and the rural historic landscape in Bonner, Montana. The historic district boundary reflects the location of the original saw mill constructed by the Montana Improvement Company in 1886 and the employee houses and other features and resources associated with the company town. The boundary is carefully based upon natural landforms, section lines and property ownership, and avoids any buffer zones or "donut holes" in order to encompass the full extent of the significant resources which comprise the Bonner Company Town Historic District.

## 11. Form Prepared By

**name/title:** Daniel S. Hall, Susan L. Knudsen, John M. Fielding, Margaret R. Clark, Ryan E. Wendel  
**organization:** Western Cultural, Inc. **date:** April, 2009  
**street & number:** Building 28, Suite 2, Fort Missoula Road **telephone:** (406)829-0301  
**city or town:** state: Missoula, MT **zip code:** 59806

## Property Owner

**name/title:** Blackfoot Land and Water LLC.  
**street & number:** PO Box 7694 **telephone:**  
**city or town:** Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59807

**name/title:** Bonner School District #14.  
**street & number:** PO Box 1004 **telephone:**  
**city or town:** Bonner **state:** MT **zip code:** 59823

**name/title:** Joseph Polizzi  
**street & number:** 13352 Sioux Road **telephone:**  
**city or town:** Westminster **state:** CA **zip code:** 92683

**name/title:** Montana Improvement Company  
**street & number:** PO Box 7694 **telephone:**  
**city or town:** Missoula **state:** MT **zip code:** 59807

**name/title:** The Nature Conservancy  
**street & number:** 32 S. Ewing Street **telephone:**  
**city or town:** Helena **state:** MT **zip code:** 59601

**name/title:** Stimson Lumber Company  
**street & number:** PO Box 7400 **telephone:**  
**city or town:** Coeur D'Alene **state:** ID **zip code:** 83816

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Description of Resources

**House 2/254, 24MO1513<sup>1</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with an H floor plan. House 2/254 is located along Silk Stocking Row, the street where the mill management lived in houses more ornate and lavish than the simple homes occupied by the mill workers. The house was constructed prior to 1908, and originally had a simple rectangular ground plan with a full front porch. There is a compound H-shaped floor plan with cross-gable roof lines. The inset portion of the H plan design is very slight. The front and side porches were constructed after 1921. In 1919, the house was valued at \$1,414.62, and by 1933 was modernized to include indoor plumbing and steam heat. The roof has asphalt shingles with a normal pitch roofline and asymmetrically patterned front facade. The siding is horizontal, simple, drop wood siding with a 5" exposure. The north elevation has a small entrance stoop, a wood paneled door, two double-hung windows, two casement windows, and one three-transom awning style window. The stoop has a flat roof, decorative metal columns, and tongue-and-groove decking. The east elevation has two sets of double-hung windows. The south elevation has a porch, a wood door, and two double-hung windows. The west elevation has a porch, a wood flat-panel door, and two fixed picture windows. The porch has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles, square columns, two engaged pilasters abutting the façade, and tongue-and-groove flooring.

The house is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The remodel, front porch, and side porch has only slightly diminished the design of the house (date of remodel and front porch is unknown). Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 7)

**Outbuilding, House 2/254, 24MO1513 (one contributing building)**, is located east of the house and is a one story, storage structure. The roof is a flat shed style with asphalt shingles. The walls are clad with simple drop horizontal wood siding with false sides on the north and south elevations. There is no foundation for the structure. The outbuilding was constructed prior to 1912. The building was used as a shed to store firewood. The west elevation has a wood panel door and two fixed wood casement, three-over-three horizontal windows. There is a single fixed wood casement three-over-three, horizontal window on the north and south elevations. The east elevation has no windows or doors. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with modern, asphalt shingle roofing (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

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<sup>1</sup>Sources for House 2 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records: 1919, 1927. MC 169, 146-3, 52-12, Montana State Historical Society Office, Helena, Montana; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912, 1921 <<http://sanborn.umi.com/>>, (March 19, 2009); Montana Power Company, Records: Railroad Map 1908 (Mss 240, Series XXXVII, RRb-5, University of Montana, Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Records: Stock Bill: 1915 (Mss 57 Series III, Box 6 Folder 6, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Rental Records: 1913-1926 (Mss 57, Series III, Box OS Tube 3, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Rental Records: 1927-1942 (Mss 57, Series II, Volume 56, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Rent—Dwellings and Lots Transfer File: 1943-1960 (Mss 57, Series XXIX, Volume 28, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); RL Polk and Company, *Missoula and Hamilton city Directory and Missoula and Ravalli County Directory, 1905-1958* (Kansas City, Missouri: R. L. Polk and CO. Publishers, 1905-1958); Kim Briggeman, "Bonner Timeline 1806-1992", manuscript in authors possession 2008: 15; Bonner Centennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana* (Missoula, Montana: Gateway Printing, 1976): 16.

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**House 4/292, 24MO1514<sup>2</sup> (one non-contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a rear-facing T plan design. House 4/292 is located along Silk Stocking Row, in the mill manager's area of the Bonner district. It was constructed prior to 1908. In 1919, the house was valued at \$2,038.92. By 1933, the house was modernized to include indoor plumbing and steam heat. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles with 4" and 5" exposure. An intersecting gable roof extends to the rear with one interior red brick chimney on the south slope. The walls are clad with simple drop wood siding. The house has a concrete block foundation under the rear third, which also has a basement. The front two-thirds of the house have either a concrete/stone footing foundation that has failed or no foundation. The west elevation has a porch; a side-gabled front entrance with a wood paneled door, two first floor fixed picture windows, and two second floor hopper or awning style windows. The south elevation has two first floor fixed windows, three second floor double-hung windows, and one interior chimney penetrating the south slope of the gable roof near the peak. The east elevation has four windows including one first floor double-hung window, one first floor single-hung window, one second floor awning window, and one second floor double-hung window. The north elevation has a side door entryway, three first floor windows including, one single-hung window, one fixed window, and one boarded window. The second floor also contains three double-hung windows. The house is in a severe state of disrepair; it has been used for a practice burn for the local rural fire department and is scheduled for demolition. The house has not retained its integrity of materials, workmanship, or feeling. (See Figure 8)

**Outbuilding, House 4/292, 24MO1514 (one contributing building)**, is located east of the house and is a one story storage structure with an asphalt shingled shed roof. The outbuilding was constructed prior to 1912. The building was used as a shed for firewood storage. It has a wood panel door on the west elevation and a single slide window on the north and south elevations. The east elevation has no windows or doors. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. The integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern, asphalt-shingled roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown). This alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are intact. (See Figure 9)

**House 5/314, 24MO1515<sup>3</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a Queen-Ann style, two and a half story, cross-gabled (symmetrical) residence with a simple rectangular floor plan. House 5/314 is located along Silk Stocking Row, in the mill manager's area of the Bonner district. The house was constructed prior to 1908, and in 1919 the house was valued at \$3,300. By 1933, it was modernized to include indoor plumbing and steam heat. The roof has asphalt shingles and displays gables with decorative corbels parallel to the roof with enclosed soffits. The house has lap siding and a rubble foundation. The west elevation has a decorative shingled pediment in the upper half of the gable which is built out to the eave line, a porch, a full-height bay window that extends into the porch, a center fixed wood picture window, one diamond-paned 12-glaze fixed wood sash window to the left of the front door, and three second story windows mulled together with a 40 diamond-shaped pane sash over a decorative wood panel flanked by two wood double-hung windows. The south elevation has one bay window and one double-hung window on the main floor and two double-hung windows on the second floor. The north elevation has a decorative shingled gable with corbels similar to the south and west elevations, an addition with an enclosed porch, two basement awning windows, one main floor double-hung window, and one second floor double-hung window. The east elevation has a hipped-roof addition, four double-hung windows on the main floor along with two double-hung windows on the second floor. The rear addition is visible on the 1912 Sanborn map.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The aspects of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern, asphalt-shingled roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown). The rear addition is more than 50 years old and has not diminished the integrity of the house. The workmanship of the

<sup>2</sup>Sources for House 4 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919, 1927; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>3</sup> Sources for House 5 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919, 1927; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958; Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 16, 23, 31.

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house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 10)

**Outbuilding, House 5/314, 24MO1515 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled structure. The outbuilding has elements of the National Folk style design. It has a wood frame foundation, enclosed soffits, lap siding, and 4" corner trim/fascia. The east elevation has a single fixed window and a single entry door. There are no other windows, doors, or features on the other elevations of the outbuilding. The outbuilding was constructed around 1932. The structure was historically an alley dwelling unit, and currently serves as a shed. Alley dwelling units are small one room structures that front an alley rather than a street. The Anaconda Company would rent out these small units as residences to single men who worked at the mill. The building is in good condition and has retained its integrity of workmanship, location, setting, design, feeling, and association. (See Figure 11)

**House 7, 24MO1516<sup>4</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a Queen-Ann style, two and a half story residence with a compound ground floor plan. House 7 is located along Silk Stocking Row, in the mill manager's area of the Bonner district. The house was constructed prior to 1908, and originally had a simple rectangular ground plan. The east elevation cross-hipped roof addition was constructed post-1921 and is the only major remodel of the house. The house was valued at \$4,125.50 in 1919, and by 1933 was modernized and included indoor plumbing, steam heat, and electricity. The hipped roof with lower cross-gables is covered with asphalt shingles laid in a course pattern with boxed eaves. There are two interior brick chimneys, the western chimney is on the south roof slope and has double flues, while the eastern, single flue chimney is located along the ridge of the eastern cross-gable. The wall cladding is horizontal drop-style wood. The foundation is made of large cobbles and mortar. The west elevation has a wood paneled, single glaze front door, one fixed window, one fixed picture window, one single-hung window, and three casement windows located on the gable above a front porch. The front, semi-wraparound porch has a shed roof supported by five classic piers, a solid balustrade, and tongue-and-groove flooring. The west elevation also has a small porch located off the southeast portion of the house which includes a wood paneled door. The north elevation has a side-gable with a steeply pitched roof and a lower pent roof to enclose the gable. There is a sliding window in the gable and a double-hung window under the pent roof. The north elevation also has a cinder block extension to the house, which does not appear to be original (date of modification is unknown). There are two double-hung windows to the east of the cinder block extension. The east elevation has a steeply pitched, cross-hipped roof addition, with two single-hung windows, one sliding window, two casement windows, and one basement window. The wing addition to the east elevation, according to Sanborn maps, was constructed around 1932. The south elevation has a steeply pitched, cross hipped roof with a side-gable that contains a sliding window. There are seven windows on the main floor of the south elevation including four double-hung windows, one vertically hung four-glaze fixed window, one casement window with a 25 decorative glaze pattern above the single pane, and one boarded window.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The east elevation addition has only slightly diminished the design of the house (date of remodel is unknown). Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 12)

**House 20/9219, 24MO1517<sup>5</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a simple rectangular ground floor plan. House 20/9219 was constructed around 1921. By 1933, the house was modernized to include indoor plumbing, steam heat, and electricity. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and includes wide boxed eaves and one 12" by 18" symmetrical

<sup>4</sup> Sources for House 7 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919, 1927; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958; Briggeman 2008: 15; Bonner Centennial Committee, 197: 11, 16, 23; University of Montana College of Forestry and Conservation, *Lubrecht Experimental Forest History and Origin*, ND <<http://www.cfc.umt.edu/lubrecht/history.html>>, (March 26, 2009).

<sup>5</sup> Sources for House 20 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.



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east slope interior brick chimney. The house has 4" simple drop wood siding and a concrete foundation covered by a 1" by 10" vertical wainscoting. The irregular extensions include a partial front-gable entrance extension and partial rear-gable entrance extension. It has at least a partial basement and a rear deck addition. The north elevation has a front-gable partially enclosed porch entry with the west half inset to accommodate the front door. There are three fixed windows with one on the enclosed portion of the porch entry, and a set of two double-hung second floor windows centered under the north gable end. The east elevation has two double-hung windows and one pivot window asymmetrically spaced with a basement fixed window located beneath the first window from the south. The south elevation has an asymmetrically placed rear-gable entrance extension and a partial open deck addition. There are three first floor fixed windows, one small fixed window centered under the extension gable-end, one rear entrance, and two double-hung second floor windows. A set of two double-hung windows are centered under the south gable end on the second floor. The west elevation has three double-hung windows, one fixed window, and a concrete basement access. The access is off-center to the south and has a hinged wood and rolled asphalt shed roof.

The house is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly diminished due to a new roof and open deck addition (date of roof replacement and deck addition is unknown); however, these alterations are not significant enough to diminish the overall integrity of the house. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 13)

**Outbuilding 20/9219, 24MO1517 (one contributing building)**, is located south of the house along a gravel alley. The outbuilding has rolled composite sheet roofing and 4" simple drop wood siding. The north elevation has a wood paneled door and a boarded window. The south elevation has a small boarded window. There are no windows, doors, or features on the east and west elevations of the outbuilding. The outbuilding was constructed around 1921 and was used to store firewood. The outbuilding is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern composite sheet roof (date of modification is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding.

**House 22/9225, 24MO1518<sup>6</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a simple rectangular ground floor plan. House 22/9225 was built by the Anaconda Company for the use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed around 1921. The house was modernized before 1933 to include indoor plumbing, steam heat, and electricity. The roof is front-gabled with asphalt shingles and boxed eaves. The wall cladding is horizontal wood clapboard siding. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The north elevation has a front porch, two double-hung first floor windows, a front entrance, and two double-hung second floor windows. The porch has a hipped shed roof with asphalt shingles, tapered square columns, and tongue-and-groove flooring. The east elevation has four double-hung windows, two vertically hung casement windows, one internal and one external chimney, and one boarded basement window. The one boarded basement window is located at ground level under the second window from the northern corner. One of the two chimneys is approximately centered on the east elevation house wall and the second is on the south half of the east roof slope. The south elevation has a rear shed roof extension, a small gable roofed rear stoop and entrance, an open deck addition, five first floor casement windows, and two double-hung second floor windows. The rear entrance has one wood panel door. The west elevation has seven windows including two sets of two double-hung windows, two single-hung windows, two fixed windows on the rear extension, and one boarded basement window at ground level below the two rear extension windows.

The house is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly diminished by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof and the addition of an open deck (replacement date of roofing materials and construction of the open deck is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. (See Figure 14)

<sup>6</sup> Sources for House 22 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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**Outbuilding, House 22/9225, 24MO1518 (one contributing building)**, is located to the south of the house. The outbuilding has a slanted shed roof with composite sheet roofing, open eaves with exposed 2" by 4" rafters, 12" frieze, and 6" corner trim. The north elevation has a wood paneled door, a boarded window to the left of the door, and an elevated wood plank porch located in the front of the door. The south elevation has an attached covered area that is open on the sides and extends approximately 12' out and is about 7' tall. There are no features on the west and east elevations of the outbuilding. The outbuilding was constructed around 1921. It was used as a shed for firewood storage. The outbuilding is in good condition and retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern composite sheet roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding.

**House 24/9231, 24MO1519<sup>7</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a simple rectangular ground floor plan. House 24/9231 was built by the Anaconda Company for the use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed around 1921. The house was modernized by 1933 to include indoor plumbing, electricity, and steam heat. The roof is front-gabled with asphalt shingles and has wide boxed eaves. It has a full front porch with a hipped shed roof, a rear shed roof addition, and a gable-roofed rear stoop. The walls are covered with 4" simple drop wood siding. The house has a concrete foundation. The north elevation has the front porch and entrance, two first floor single-hung windows, a set of two second floor double-hung windows, and front steps with a railing. The front entrance has a wood panel door with a single square top glaze and a single glaze transom above the doors. The east elevation has five windows and a cinderblock side chimney. There are three double-hung windows, one fixed casement window, and one fixed casement basement window. A cinderblock external chimney is north of the fifth window, on the north end of the east elevation, and extends approximately 12" and is 18" wide. The south elevation has the shed roof rear addition, a front-gable stoop and rear entrance, three first floor double-hung windows, and a set of two second floor double-hung windows. The shed roof rear addition was built around 1932 according to Sanborn maps. The stoop is off-center to the east and has two 3" square wood columns. The rear entrance has a wood panel door. Two of the first floor windows are on the west half of the south elevation and one is on the east. The set of two second floor windows are centered under the south gable end. The west elevation has three double-hung windows and two fixed casement windows.

The house is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 15)

**Outbuilding, House 24/9231, 24MO1519 (one contributing building)**, is a storage structure, located in the northeast corner of the fenced backyard. The shed roof displays exposed rafters with no eaves and mixed roofing material including corrugated tin, composite sheeting, and wood paneling. The walls are covered with 4" simple drop wood siding. It has one boarded window on the north elevation and one wood paneled door on the west elevation. The outbuilding was constructed around 1921. It was used as a shed for firewood storage. The outbuilding is in poor condition but does retain its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of material has been slightly diminished by the replacement of the original roof with a modern corrugated tin and composite sheet roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. (See Figure 16)

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<sup>7</sup> Sources for House 24 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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**House 26/9237, 24MO1520<sup>8</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 26/9237 was built by the Anaconda Company for the use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed around 1921. The house was modernized by 1933 to include indoor plumbing, steam heat, and electricity. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. It has a hipped shed roof front porch and front-gable entrance, a rear shed roof addition, and a rear open deck addition. The house contains wood clapboard siding and has a poured concrete foundation. The north elevation has the front porch and entrance, two first floor double-hung windows, and a ribbon of four second floor double-hung windows. The front porch is almost full; it is symmetrically inset from the east and west ends of the elevation by a few feet. It has a hipped shed roof with a centered small gable pediment over the front entrance steps. The front entrance has a wood panel door with a single pane in the upper third of the door, a metal screen door, and a single pane transom above the doors. The two first floor windows are symmetrically spaced on the east and west halves of the front porch. The east elevation has four double-hung windows, two sliding windows, one fixed basement window, and an east slope internal chimney. The brick chimney is located off-center on the east roof slope. The south elevation has a full shed roof addition, an open rear deck addition, four first floor sliding windows, and a ribbon of four second floor double-hung windows. The rear shed roof addition, according to Sanborn maps, was constructed around 1932. The deck is on the east half of the elevation. It has one set of entrance steps, no rails or balustrades, and provides access to the one rear entrance. The rear entrance has a wood panel door. The west elevation has three double-hung windows, two fixed windows, and two sliding windows.

The house is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly diminished by the replacement of the original roof with a modern shingle roof and the shed roof rear addition (date of addition and roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. (See Figure 17)

**Outbuilding, House 26/9237, 24MO1520 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled structure, located south of the house. The building was historically an alley dwelling unit, and currently serves as a shed. Alley dwelling units are small one room houses constructed by the Anaconda Company for living quarters typically rented to single men who worked in the mill. The outbuilding has elements of the National Folk style design. The roof has overlaying wood shingles laid in a course pattern, open eaves, exposed rafters on the south and north elevations, 6" frieze, and 4" corner trim. The walls are covered with horizontal clapboard. The north elevation has a symmetrical wood paneled door with a fixed window on each side. The south elevation has four large wooden doors, two of which close into one another. There are no windows or doors on the east and west elevations. It was constructed around 1921. The building is in fair condition, and has maintained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. (See Figure 18)

**House 28/9243, 24MO1521<sup>9</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 28/9243 was constructed by the Anaconda Company for use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed sometime around 1921. The house was modernized by 1933 to include indoor plumbing, steam heat, and electricity. The wood shingle roof displays wide finished eaves with a front-gable entrance, a full hipped shed roof front porch, a partial rear shed roof extension, and a partial rear shed corrugated tin roof addition. The house has 4" simple drop wood siding and a concrete foundation. The north elevation has the full front porch, front entryway, two first floor fixed windows, and a ribbon of four double-hung second floor windows. The front entrance has an enclosed entryway that extends onto the front porch and has a fixed window on the west elevation. The porch boasts tongue-and-groove flooring, siped ceiling panels, ten support columns, and a wood panel front entrance door. The east elevation has an interior brick chimney located just off-center on the slope of the roof, a shed dormer, ten windows, a concrete basement access/hamper, and a segment of boardwalk. The ten windows include one sliding window located in the shed

<sup>8</sup> Sources for House 26 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>9</sup> Sources for House 28 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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dormer, four single-hung windows incorporated into a bay window, three double-hung first floor windows, and two fixed basement windows. A concrete basement access/hamper is located south of the bay window and has a hinged wood shed lid that is 4' long, extends 18", and is 2' tall at the house. A segment of boardwalk runs south from north of the bay window to the fence gate located at the southeast corner of the rear extension. The south elevation has a partial shed roof extension, a partial shed roof modern addition, an open deck, one first floor double-hung window, a ribbon of four second floor double-hung windows, and two rear entrances. The addition has a corrugated tin roof, exposed rafters, siped wood panel siding, and one centered, north-elevation entrance door of the same paneling (date of addition unknown). The addition extends from the original rear porch. The original rear porch has wood shingle roofing, finished eaves, and one west elevation entrance with a wood panel door and metal screen door. The original extension runs west from the southeast corner of the main house covering 2/3rds of the south elevation. The west 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the south elevation has a small open deck. The west elevation has five windows. The first window (north to south) is double-hung, the second window is fixed, the third and fourth windows are double-hung, and the fifth window is fixed.

The house is in good condition and the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have remained intact. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly diminished by the replacement of the original roof with a modern shingle roof and the addition of the rear shed roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. (See Figure 19)

**Outbuilding, House 28/9243, 24MO1521 (one contributing building)**, is a shed roof storage structure, located in the southwest corner of the property along a gravel alley. The outbuilding was constructed around 1921. The roof is covered with plank roofing and has exposed rafters with decorative scalloped trim along the north elevation. The wall cladding is a 4" simple drop wood siding. The north elevation has two entry doors and a single fixed broken window. One of the entry doors is located on the west side of the elevation and the other is on the east side of the elevation. The broken window is located between the two doors. The east elevation has a single fixed window located just north of the southeast corner of the building. The south elevation has a ribbon of three shuttered windows located asymmetrically to the west of the elevation. The west elevation has no windows, doors, or features. It was used as a shed for firewood storage. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof (date of roof replacement is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**House 30/9249, 24MO1522<sup>10</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a front-facing L plan design. House 30/9249 was constructed before 1913. In 1919, the house was valued at \$1,347. By 1933, it was modernized to include steam heat and indoor plumbing. In 1940, the house is listed with its own associated garage, not one rented by the mill. The house has a basic cross-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, a hipped shed roof front porch, a full shed roof rear extension, a partial rear deck addition, and a poured cement foundation. The first floor of the house has horizontal clapboard wall cladding, while the second floor has course horizontal diamond shaped wall cladding. The north elevation has a pent roof, two first floor windows, and a set of two second floor windows. The first floor double-hung windows are symmetrically spaced under the pent roof. The second floor windows are single-hung with 13 decorative glazes in the top pane. The east elevation has a hipped shed roof porch, a side-gable front entrance, and four windows. The front entrance has a wood panel door with one top pane. There are two double-hung windows on each side of the front door. There is one single-hung window under the east gable. The fourth window is a three-part sliding window located on the rear extension. The south elevation has two sets of two fixed windows, an open deck addition, and one rear entrance. The rear shed roof extension was historically a porch that has since been enclosed, possibly around 1932. There is one set of windows on each side of the rear entrance, which has one wood panel door. The deck addition is located on the west half of the elevation. The west elevation has four double-hung windows, one three-part sliding window, and an interior west slope brick chimney. The asymmetrical brick chimney is located off-center to the north on the west roof slope.

<sup>10</sup> Sources for House 30 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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The house is in good condition and the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association have remained intact. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the rear porch enclosure and the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof (date of porch enclosure and roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 20)

**Outbuilding #1, House 30/9249, 24MO1522 (one contributing building)**, is a one story building with elements of the National Folk style design. It was constructed around 1913, and the building was historically an alley dwelling unit, and currently serves as a shed. It is the larger outbuilding of the two that are located behind House 30/9249. The cross-gabled structure has composite sheet roofing with a 10" frieze. The clapboard siding is finished with 6" corner trim. It has two fixed windows and a wood paneled door on the north elevation, two covered openings on the east elevation, two large double doors on the south elevation, and no windows or doors on the west elevation. The outbuilding is in good condition and retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern composite sheet roof (replacement date of roofing materials in unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. (See Figure 21)

**Outbuilding #2, House 30/9249, 24MO1522 (one non-contributing building)**, is a modern (precise construction date unknown), one story storage structure. It is the smaller outbuilding of the two that are located behind House 30/9249. The roof is cross-gabled with composite sheet roofing and 10" frieze. The walls have horizontal wall cladding with 6" corner trim. It has a fixed window and a wood paneled door on the north elevation, no windows or doors on the east elevation, a recessed and open area on the south elevation, and no windows or doors on the west elevation.

**House 32/9257, 24MO1523<sup>11</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story, front-gabled residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 32/9257 was constructed sometime before 1912. By 1919, the replacement value for the house was \$1,054.12. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and displays boxed eaves with 10" frieze. The walls are clad with 6" reveal clapboard siding and 4" corner boards. The poured cement foundation is dressed with 10" baseboards with a 1" flare board top. The north elevation has a fixed casement window centered in the gable end, a pair of double-hung windows centered in the main floor, and a double-hung window adjacent to the wood paneled single glaze door in the recessed porch. The porch has one turned spindle porch support and tongue-and-groove flooring. The east elevation has two paired fixed windows and one double-hung window, equally spaced across the façade. An interior single flue brick chimney is located on the eastern slope of the roof. The south elevation has two double-hung windows, one boarded-up window below the gable peak, and a covered wood panel rear door. The rear door is covered with a small pediment supported with two 4" square wood slanted columns. The west elevation has four double-hung windows and one fixed window in the basement foundation that has a cement window well.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The seven aspects of integrity for the house have been retained. The location and setting have not changed. There have been no major remodels or additions that can be observed on the exterior. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 22)

**Outbuilding #1, House 32/9257, 24MO1523 (one contributing building)**, is a one-story, side-gabled storage structure. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design. It is the larger of two outbuildings located behind the house. The roof is covered by rolled composite sheet roofing and displays open eaves, exposed rafters, and 4" fascia. The walls are clad with

<sup>11</sup> Sources for House 32/9257 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960.

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horizontal clapboard and 4" corner trim. The north elevation has a symmetrical wood paneled door and two fixed windows. The east elevation has one fixed window. The south elevation has a metal stove pipe coming out of the top eastern corner of the roof, a shed roof storage addition, and a boarded window opening. The shed roof addition has two large, outward swinging wood paneled doors (construction date of roof addition unknown). The west elevation has no doors or windows. The building was historically an alley dwelling unit and was probably constructed before 1927, when Frank B. Anderson is recorded as paying \$12 a month in rent and \$1 a month for the garage. The seven aspects of integrity for the large outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the shed roof addition and the replacement of the original roof with modern, composite sheet roofing (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original. (See Figure 23)

**Outbuilding #2, House 32/9257, 24MO1523 (one non-contributing building)**, is a modern (precise construction date unknown), one story, front-gabled shed. The roof has rolled composite sheet roofing and open eaves. The walls are covered by 6" wide tongue-and-groove wall cladding. It has a wood frame foundation and sits approximately 10" off the ground. There are two outward swinging doors on the south elevation. There are no other windows or doors on the structure. The structure has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**House 34/9271, 24MO1524<sup>12</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story residence with a simple, rectangular floor plan. House 34/9271 was built by the Anaconda Company for the use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed sometime before 1912. The house was evaluated for insurance purposes in 1915 as a one story, wood frame structure measuring 24' by 30' with a cement cellar and foundation, one chimney, and had four painted and plastered rooms with electric lighting throughout. The house was first listed as modern and containing four rooms in 1933. Modern refers to whether or not the house contained indoor bathrooms, plumbing, and electricity. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and displays wide boxed eaves, a front-gabled entrance, a full front porch with shed roof, a full rear shed roof extension, and a partial rear deck. The walls are clad with 4" simple drop wood siding. The north elevation has a full porch, one double-hung window located below the front-gable on the second floor, one double-hung first floor window located asymmetrically to the west of the elevation, one fixed window, and one one-light wood panel front door with a single pane transom above. The porch has a shed roof, three tapered wood columns, tongue-and-groove flooring, and siped ceiling panels. The east elevation has two double-hung windows, one fixed window, and one interior brick chimney on the east roof slope. The south elevation has the full shed roof addition, the partial open deck addition, two fixed windows, two sliding windows, one double-hung window below the rear gable, and one wood panel rear door. The full shed roof addition, according to Sanborn maps, was constructed around 1932. The partial open deck has wood decking that connects to a 2' wide boardwalk that leads south to the outbuilding (date of deck construction unknown). The west elevation has two double-hung windows and one sliding window.

The house is in good condition and the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have remained intact. The integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the rear deck and the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof (date of porch enclosure and roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. (See Figure 24)

**Outbuilding, House 34/9271, 24MO1524 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled storage structure. The building is located south of the house along a gravel alley. The outbuilding was constructed some time before 1921 and was historically an alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design. The outbuilding has rolled asphalt roofing, one modern shed roof addition, and one modern flat roof addition. The walls are clad with 4" simple drop wood siding. The north elevation has a single wood panel door that connects to the wood boardwalk leading from the main house. The east elevation has one modern addition that has exposed rafters, rolled asphalt roofing, and 2" by 6" board construction. The south elevation has one modern addition to the original wood frame storage structure that runs the full length of the south elevation. It has rolled asphalt roofing and

<sup>12</sup> Sources for House 34/9271 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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siped wood paneling exterior walls. The west elevation has one wood panel door. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the two additions and the replacement of the original roof with modern, composite sheet roofing (date of additions and roof replacement is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**House 36/9275, 24MO1525<sup>13</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 36/9275 was constructed prior to 1912. In 1933, the house was listed as modern, with indoor plumbing. The roof is front-gabled with asphalt shingles and wide boxed eaves. The house contains 4" simple drop wood siding and a concrete foundation. The north elevation has the full front porch, two fixed windows, one double hung window below the north gable, and one single glaze wood panel front door with a single pane transom above the door. The porch has a shed roof with asphalt shingles, three round wood columns, siped ceiling panels, and tongue-and-groove flooring. The east elevation has two double-hung windows, one fixed casement window, and an interior east roof slope chimney. The south elevation has the full shed roof addition, a full and open deck, four first floor windows (two sliding windows located on the west half of the elevation and two fixed windows located on the east half of the elevation), one double-hung second floor window, and one wood paneled rear door with a single pane in the upper section. The rear addition was constructed around 1921. The back deck was also constructed around 1921. The west elevation has three single windows and one ribbon of three windows. The first window (north to south) is fixed, the next windows are the ribbon of three windows which consist of a fixed window flanked by two double-hung windows, the next window is fixed, and the last window is sliding.

House 36/9275 has maintained the seven aspects of integrity. Although the integrity of location, setting, feeling and association remain intact, the integrity of design, materials and workmanship has been slightly reduced through alterations and additions to the building (dates of alterations and additions is unknown). Specifically, the rear addition of the house is unobtrusive and the materials do not significantly detract from the general integrity of the house. The house is in its original location, in the mill workers district, and has maintained its overall integrity. (See Figure 25)

**Outbuilding, House 36/9275, 24MO1525 (one contributing building)**, is a one-story shed with east and west gable ends, rolled asphalt roofing, exposed rafters, and 4" simple drop wood siding. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1921 and was used for firewood storage. The north elevation has an entry door and one sliding window. The east elevation has two barn/garage doors. The south elevation has one set of sliding windows. The west elevation has no windows, doors, or features. The outbuilding is in fair condition and has retained integrity. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with modern rolled asphalt roofing (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**House 38/9283, 24MO1526<sup>14</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two-story, cross-gabled residence with a rear-facing T plan design. The house has a single interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles laid in a course pattern, boxed eaves, 10" frieze, 4" corner trim, and has 8" horizontal wall cladding. House 38/9283 was built by the Anaconda Company for the use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed sometime before 1912. The house was modern, containing five rooms in 1933. Modern refers to whether or not the house contained indoor bathrooms, plumbing, and electricity. The north elevation has a front porch, a front door, and two double-hung windows. The east elevation has an exterior chimney, one double-hung window on the

<sup>13</sup> Sources for House 36/9275 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>14</sup> Sources for House 38/9283 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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second floor, and four windows on the first floor. The first window of the first floor (north to south) is double hung, the second is fixed, the third is double-hung, and the fourth is casement. The south elevation has a tall, single-fluted, exterior chimney located on the side of the west-east running cross-gable. There is also a symmetrical, interior chimney on the top of the north-south running gable peak. The second story of the south elevation has a boarded, 1.5' by 1.5' area that was probably once a window. The shed roof rear addition was constructed around 1921. There is a metal stove exhaust pipe coming out of the shed roof to the upper left of an entry door. There is a single sliding window located to the left of the door. The west elevation has a vent located directly under the gable peak. Directly under the vent is a single, double-hung window. The next window (north to south) is on the main floor of the house and is a casement window. Underneath this window is a fixed basement window. The last window of the elevation is part of the shed roof addition of the house and is sliding. The west shed roof addition was constructed around 1921.

The house is in good condition and the seven aspects of integrity have been retained. The location and setting have not changed. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown), and the rear and west additions; however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 26)

**Outbuilding, House 38/9283, 24MO1526 (one contributing building)**, is a single story, side-gabled storage structure with rolled composite sheet roofing, exposed rafters, open eaves, 6" wide horizontal clapboard wall cladding, and 4" corner trim. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1921 when it first appears on the Sanborn maps. The north elevation has a wood door that is off-centered to the left and a small entryway in front of door. The east elevation has a single fixed window. The south elevation has a single boarded window. The west elevation has no windows or doors. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly diminished by the replacement of the original roof with modern, composite sheet roofing (date of the roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**House 40/9309, 24MO1527<sup>15</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story, cross-gabled residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 40/9309 was constructed between 1908 and 1913, and originally had a simple ground floor plan with irregularities. The house was widened to form the current simple, rectangular ground floor plan after 1921 but before 1932. The front and back porches were constructed around 1921. The house has asphalt shingles laid in a course pattern, partially boxed eaves, 10" frieze, 4" corner trim, and 6" horizontal clapboard wall cladding. In addition, there is a 1" flare board over an 8" baseboard over 3" vertical boards partially covering a poured cement foundation. The cement foundation is exposed approximately 6" around the base of the house, underneath the vertical 3" boards. The north elevation has a partial porch covered by a hipped roof, a front door, and two large fixed windows located on either side of the door. The east elevation has four windows. The first window (going north to south) is fixed and the second, third, and fourth windows are double-hung. The south elevation has a back porch, a single double-hung window on the second story, a small pediment-covered entryway over the back door, and three double-hung windows on the first floor. The west elevation has five windows. The first window (going north to south) is fixed, the second is double-hung, the third is fixed, and the fourth and fifth windows are double-hung. Underneath the third window of the west elevation is a plywood box with a lift-up shed-roof that is attached to the house. Underneath and to the right of the fifth window of the west elevation is a basement window located in the foundation.

House 40/9309 is in good condition and the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have remained intact. The aspects of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been slightly diminished by the remodel

<sup>15</sup> Sources for House 40/9309 Bonner Montana: A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921.



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(which is more than 50 years old), construction of porches, and the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof (date of porch enclosure and roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. (See Figure 27)

**Outbuilding #1, House 40/9309, 24MO1527 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled storage structure with rolled composite sheet roofing, open eaves with exposed notched rafters and purlins, and 6" horizontal clapboard wall cladding. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1921. It is the larger of two outbuildings located behind the house. The north elevation has a single entry door that is wood paneled. The east elevation has a single, symmetrical, fixed window. The south elevation has a single, asymmetrical, boarded window (boarded with the same material as the outbuilding's wall cladding). The west elevation has no windows or doors. The outbuilding is in poor condition but has retained integrity. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly diminished by the replacement of the original roof with modern, composite sheet roofing (date of roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**Outbuilding #2, House 40/9309, 24MO1527 (one non-contributing building)**, is a modern, one-story, gambrel-style, front-facing garage with dual-pitched gables. It has asphalt shingles laid in a course pattern, no eaves, and 6" tongue-and-groove wall cladding. It is the smaller of two outbuildings located behind the house (excluding the modern carport). The north elevation has large, 4' by 6', outward swinging wooden doors. The east elevation has no windows or doors. The south elevation has a single, symmetrical, sliding window. The west elevation has no windows or doors.

**House 42/9317, 24MO1528<sup>16</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story residence with a simple ground floor plan with irregularities. The house has cross-gabled and hipped roofs. House 42/9317 was built by the Anaconda Company for use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed sometime before 1912 and originally had a rear-facing L plan design. The rear shed roof addition, constructed around 1921, changed the ground floor plan of the house from a rear-facing L plan design to a simple ground floor plan with irregularities. The house has a symmetrical, side-gable front aspect with a partial front porch, a full shed roof rear addition, and a full open rear deck. The house has asphalt shingle roofing, 4" simple drop wood siding, and a concrete foundation. There is a single, interior brick ridge chimney on the hipped roof. The north elevation has the partial front porch with a side-gabled front entrance and two double-hung windows. The east elevation has five first floor windows and one second floor double-hung window. The middle window on the first floor is fixed; the other four windows are double-hung. The south elevation has the full shed roof addition, an open deck, one double-hung window, and one rear door. According to Sanborn maps, the rear shed roof addition was constructed around 1932. The west elevation has four first floor double-hung windows and one second floor double-hung window.

The house is in good condition and the seven aspects of integrity have been retained. The location and setting have not changed. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof (date of roofing material replacement is unknown) and the rear shed roof addition; however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 28)

**Outbuilding, House 42/9317, 24MO1528 (one contributing building)**, is a side-gabled storage structure with rolled asphalt roofing, exposed rafters on the gable ends, and has 4" simple drop wood siding. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1912. The north elevation has an entry door and the east elevation has a single fixed window. The west and south elevations have no windows, doors, or features. The

<sup>16</sup> Sources for House 42/9317 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960.

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seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with modern, rolled asphalt roofing (date of roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**House 44/9325, 24MO1529<sup>17</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story residence with irregular rooflines and a simple rectangular ground floor plan. It has two basic "T" cross-gabled roofs with two shed roofs located on each side of the T-stem. House 44/9325 was constructed before 1909 and originally had a compound ground floor plan. The south half of the house was widened to make it flush with the north half of the house before 1921. In 1933, the house was modern with indoor plumbing. The house has asphalt shingles, wide boxed eaves, and both 4" simple drop and 4" lapped wood siding. There are two chimneys, one interior and one exterior, along with one large concrete basement hamper/access/root cellar. The north elevation has the hipped shed roof porch, two fixed windows, and a side-gable front entrance. The hipped shed roof runs the full extent of the north elevation but the east half is enclosed and is part of the house. The west elevation has six windows, one of which is a fixed basement window with the remaining five main floor windows all being double-hung windows. The south elevation has one large concrete hamper/basement access, one exterior brick chimney, one sliding window, and one rear entry stoop that is open. The concrete basement access is on the west end of the south elevation. The exterior brick chimney is located east of the concrete hamper. The east elevation has three windows (two double-hung windows equally spaced under the east gable and one fixed window on the south end of the elevation) and an interior brick ridge chimney off-center to the east on the "T" cap roofline.

House 44/9325 is in good condition and has maintained its integrity of the seven criteria. The aspects of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association have all been maintained. The aspects of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been slightly reduced. There is an enclosed addition on the side of the front porch of the house (date of addition is unknown). This addition is minimal and does not greatly affect the overall integrity of the house. Integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingled roof (date of roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 29)

**Outbuilding #1, House 44/9325, 24MO1529 (one contributing building)**, is the northern-most storage structure that is located south of the house. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding was constructed around 1909. It is side-gabled with an entry door on the north elevation and has rolled asphalt roofing, exposed rafters, and 4" simple drop wood siding. The seven aspects of integrity for the northern-most outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern, rolled asphalt roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**Outbuilding #2, House 44/9325, 24MO1529 (one non-contributing building)**, is the southern-most, modern (precise construction date unknown) shed/garage structure that is located south of the house. It is a shed-roof storage structure with a single fixed window and an entry door on the east elevation and a single fixed window on the west elevation.

<sup>17</sup> Sources for House 44/9325 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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**House 46/9333, 24MO1530<sup>18</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story, balloon-frame residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 46/9333 was built by the Anaconda Company for use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed sometime before 1912. The front-gabled roof has asphalt shingles running in a course pattern, boxed eaves, a partial front-gabled extension on the north elevation, 4" reveal clapboard siding, 4" frieze, 4" corner trim, and a 6" baseboard above the poured cement foundation. There is 6" wide vertical tongue-and-groove skirting around most of the foundation. The north elevation has a front-gabled, partially enclosed porch that extends 4' from the main building. The north elevation also has three windows and a front door. One of the windows is symmetrical with the porch and is double-hung. Another small window is located to the left of the porch stairs and is fixed. The third window is the only window on the north elevation of the central block of the house and is double-hung. The east elevation has an interior metal exhaust pipe on the slope of the roof, three identical double-hung windows, and a covered access to the basement. The access has a hinged shed roof which is covered with asphalt shingles. Also on the east elevation is a carport addition with an open-walled, post-and-beam construct, with a partial wall or skirt of plywood around the lower end. The south elevation has three double-hung windows and an entry door. The carport addition extends around to part of the south elevation. The west elevation has four windows. The first window (going north to south) is double-hung, the second window is a casement window, and the third and fourth windows are double-hung.

House 46/9333 has maintained its integrity of the seven criteria. The aspects of integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association have all been maintained. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship have been slightly reduced by the remodels, additions, and roofing material replacement (dates of remodels, additions, and roofing material replacement are unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 30)

**Outbuilding #1, House 46/9333, 24MO1530 (one contributing building)**, is a one-story, side-gabled structure with asphalt shingles laid in a course pattern, open eaves, 6" frieze, 4" corner trim, and 6" horizontal clapboard wall cladding. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding was constructed around 1912. The north elevation has a wood paneled entry door with a single glaze in the upper third of the door and a fixed window located to the left of the door. The east elevation has two large outward swinging doors located just off-center to the south of the elevation. The south elevation has an interior wood stove exhaust pipe on the slope of the roof, one two-sided boarded window, and a single boarded window. The west elevation has a symmetrically located, two-sided fixed window. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern, asphalt shingled roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original. (See Figure 31)

**Outbuilding #2, House 46/9333, 24MO1530 (one non-contributing structure)**, is a modern (specific date unknown, within the last 50 years) garage/carport with an open southern elevation. (See Figure 31)

**House 48/9345, 24MO1531<sup>19</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one-story residence with a rear-facing T plan design. House 48/9345 was built by the Anaconda Company for use as a mill worker's residence and was constructed sometime before 1912. The back porch was constructed after 1921. In 1919, the replacement value for the house was \$1,602.00. In 1933, the house was first listed as modern. Modern refers to whether or not the house contained indoor bathrooms, plumbing, and electricity. The house has a cross-gabled roof with a hipped roof front porch and a hipped roof rear porch. The roof has asphalt shingles running in a coarse pattern and an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end. The house has boxed eaves, 4" reveal beveled siding, and a

<sup>18</sup> Sources for House 46/9333 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>19</sup> Sources for House 48/9345 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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poured concrete foundation. The north elevation has a front porch with a side-gabled front entrance and two windows. The window to the east of the front door is double-hung and the window to the west of the front door is fixed. The west elevation has one exterior gable-end chimney, seven windows, and a basement access. Two of the west elevation windows (going north to south) are located on either side of the exterior chimney and are fixed. The third window is a fixed basement window. The fourth window is a small boarded window located south of the chimney, below the west gable, and may be for an attic. The last three windows on the west elevation are located on the "T" stem, one is fixed and the last two are double-hung. The south elevation has a hipped roof covered porch, one single-hung window, one door, and an "L" shaped, or partial wrap-around, porch addition. The east elevation has seven windows. The first window (from north to south) is fixed, the second and third windows are double-hung, the fourth window is fixed, and the last three windows are double-hung.

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship have been minimally diminished through the addition of the shed roof covered back porch (date of addition is unknown), although its presence does not detract from the overall integrity of the house. The house retains its overall integrity. (See Figure 32)

**Outbuilding, House 48/9345, 24MO1531 (one non-contributing building)**, is a shed containing two additions, that is located south of the house, along a gravel alley. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1912 and was used for firewood storage. The original structure is a wood framed, front-gabled storage structure with rolled asphalt roofing and 3" simple drop wood siding. There are two swinging vertical paneled wood doors on the east elevation. One addition extends off the west elevation and the other off the south elevation of the original structure. Both are wood framed with rolled asphalt roofing. The west elevation addition is gable roofed while the south addition is shed roofed with exposed south elevation rafters. The integrity of workmanship of the house and the original portion of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. However, integrity of materials has been significantly reduced by the two additions and the replacement of the original roof with a modern, rolled asphalt roof (dates of additions and roofing material replacement is unknown). The south addition significantly detracts from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. (See Figure 33)

**House 49/9410, 24MO1532<sup>20</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one (possibly one and a half) story, cross-gabled residence with a compound T-shaped ground floor plan. The house has a single interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, over-hung boxed eaves, and simple drop wood siding. House 49/9410 was constructed sometime before 1912. By 1919, the replacement value for this house was listed as \$1,054.12. The house was modernized sometime between 1936 and 1941. The house is currently raised on metal beams for possible transport but will be replaced on its original location and restored to its historic appearance. It sits a few feet west of its original location where the foundation basement remains are visible. It had a concrete block foundation with a small front-gabled rear entryway. It has a side-gabled front entry. The house is located across the highway from the Bonner Post Office. A gravel alley runs along the north edge of the property which branches east off the paved alley behind White House Lane. The south elevation retains the hipped shed roof of a full front porch. A metal wood stove flue is located on the north-facing slope of the "T" cap in the northeast corner, near where the roofs meet, which appears to be relatively new. An interior brick chimney is located on the west-facing slope of the "T" stem in the southwest corner, near where the roofs meet, and appears to be in excellent shape and may be relatively new, or rebuilt. The south elevation also has two double-hung windows and a front door. The east elevation has a single fixed window symmetrical with the east gable end of the "T" cap and two double-hung windows located symmetrically along the "T" stem. The north elevation has a small rear entryway that is front-gabled and is missing the rear door. The north elevation also has a small attic, or half story window, that has been broken. There is an additional double-hung window located on the west elevation of the rear entryway. The west elevation has one boarded window and a set of two double-hung windows that are symmetrically located on the "T" stem. The location of what was once a small, square brick side chimney is evident where the two roof lines meet on the west elevation. A single fixed window is centered under the west gable end of the "T" cap. (See Figure 34)

<sup>20</sup> Sources for House 49/9410 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Bill Wilborn, Personal Communication, September 18, 2008.

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Although the early maps of the area show a small outbuilding on the north edge of the lot, no structures other than the house are present. During the transition of the mill in the last few years, House 49/9410 was one of several that were sold separately from the property on which it stood. When the house was sold, there was initially a timeframe for removal. This house and two others were raised on blocks, impacting the original foundation beneath the house, the full front porch, and the steps to the rear entry. The property has been acquired and this house is slated to be lowered back down onto its original location. The house will be restored to its historic appearance following the procedures identified in the Bonner Historic Preservation Plan. This plan was prepared by a local architect in consultation with the Montana SHPO and the National Park Service. It should be noted that the rest of the houses in Bonner have been restored to their historic appearance following the preservation plan.

**House 50/9351, 24MO1533<sup>21</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story, mill workers residence with a front-facing T-shaped plan design. The house was constructed prior to 1908 and originally had a front-facing L-shaped plan design with no back porch. The northwest wing of the current T-shaped plan was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1921, according to Sanborn maps. The back porch was constructed sometime after 1921. In 1919, the house was valued at \$1,509.50. In 1933, the house was listed as modern, with indoor plumbing. The roofing materials consist of asphalt shingles laid in a course pattern. The house has boxed eaves, 8" frieze, 6" corner trim, and 6" horizontal clapboard wall cladding. There is a cement poured foundation that is exposed 2' around the bottom of the house and is covered in some areas by 6" wide tongue-and-groove vertical wall cladding that is separated by a 1" flare board. The north elevation has a hipped shed roof covering a full porch, two double-hung windows, and a front door. The east elevation has three double-hung windows and one exterior, single-flue, brick chimney. The south elevation has a shed roof extension coming off the southwest wall of the cross-gable wing. There are no windows, doors, or features on the east elevation of this wing. The shed roof extension has the same roofing materials as the main house. The south elevation of the south facing gable has a boarded-up window, or vent, located under the gable peak. To the lower-left of this window/vent is the wood paneled back door. Right of the back door is a fixed window. The back porch is directly below the back door and partially wraps around the southwest corner of the house. The west elevation has four windows, three on the west elevation of the north-south gable wing (two double-hung and one fixed) and one on the west-facing gable located towards the front of the house (double-hung). To the right of the fourth window is a shed roof extension to the house which contains no features.

House 50/9351 is in good condition and has maintained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The addition of the northwest wing of the house, between 1912 and 1921, is more than 50 years old and does not detract from the overall integrity. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with an asphalt shingled roof, along with the addition of the back porch (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown as is the construction date of the back porch); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 35)

**House 51/9422, 24MO1534<sup>22</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence that is currently on blocks for possible movement but is slated to be placed back on its foundation within the next month with compatible repairs conducted on any impacted elements. The house was constructed prior to 1908. The house was valued at \$1,692 in 1919. The house was modernized by 1933 and included indoor plumbing and steam heat. The house has a simple rectangular ground floor plan with a side-gabled front section and a front-gabled rear section. It has asphalt shingles, an interior brick chimney, enclosed soffits, fascia, wooden lap siding,

<sup>21</sup> Sources for House 50/9351 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>22</sup> Sources for House 51 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.; Interview with Genevieve and John McClellan by Matt Hansen, September 28, 1982 OH 140-25, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana.

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and a rubble foundation. The south elevation has a full front porch, a wood front door, and two double-hung windows. Sometime around 1921 the front porch was converted from partial to full. The west elevation has two double-hung windows. The front door is offset to the east and the porch roof interior is enclosed with bead-board. The north elevation has two double-hung windows. The east elevation has a gabled roof with wood corbels, two single double-hung windows, two sets of double-hung windows, and a single entry door with a pediment style covering supported by braces attached to the house. The pediment covering was constructed sometime around 1921, but does not detract from the overall integrity of the house.

During the transition of the mill in the last few years, this building was one of several that were sold separately from the property on which it stood. When the house was sold, there was initially a timeframe for removal. This house and two others were raised on blocks, impacting the original foundation beneath the house, the full front porch, and the steps to the rear entry. The property has been acquired and this house is slated to be lowered back down onto its original location. The house will be restored to its historic appearance following the procedures identified in the Bonner Historic Preservation Plan. This plan was prepared by a local architect in consultation with the Montana SHPO and the National Park Service. It should be noted that the rest of the houses in Bonner have been restored to their historic appearance following the preservation plan.

The house is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The aspects of design and workmanship have been retrained. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with an asphalt shingled roof, along with the conversion of the front porch from partial to full (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown as is the construction date of the front porch); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 36)

**Outbuilding, House 51/9422, 24MO1534 (one contributing building)**, is a side-gabled storage shed with rolled asphalt roofing, exposed rafters, lap siding, no foundation, and is mated to the neighbor's shed to the east. The outbuilding has elements of the National Folk style design and was constructed before 1912. The building was historically an alley dwelling unit and currently serves as a shed. There is a single entry door on the south elevation. The structure has no other windows, doors, or features. The outbuilding is in poor condition; however, it has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and association. Although it is in poor condition it is considered as a contributing building.

**House 52, 24MO1535<sup>23</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story residence with an irregular, compound floor plan. House 52 was built by the Anaconda Company for use as a mill worker's residence and was constructed prior to 1912. In 1919, the house was valued at \$1,443.47, and by 1933 was modernized to include indoor plumbing, electricity, and steam heat. It has a cross-gable and a hipped-gable roof with a small rear gable extension and a rear shed roof porch. The front-gabled north section of the house was expanded sometime around 1921, and was made wider to be flush with the east elevation of the cross-gabled section of the house. The front porch insets under the front-gable on the east third section of the north elevation. The house has a 45 degree pitched roof, one interior brick chimney and one exterior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, 4" simple drop wood wall cladding, and a concrete foundation. The north elevation has a front-gable entrance porch under the east third of the gable. There are four first floor double-hung windows and one second floor double-hung window on the north elevation. The second floor window is centered under the north gable end and the front entrance has a wood paneled door with a single top glaze. The east elevation has four double-hung windows and an east slope interior chimney. The chimney is near the hipped roofline of the north gable on the east slope and is red brick. A wood stove flue extends from the east slope of the rear gable extension. The south elevation has a rear gable extension with entrance and a shed roof porch. There are three first floor windows (one double-hung and one single-hung), one second floor fixed window, and an exterior red brick side chimney. The rear shed roof porch is most likely an addition built in recent years (specific date of addition is unknown). The rear gable extension is original but an interior wood stove exhaust pipe has been

<sup>23</sup> Sources for House 52 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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added to the rear slope (date of modification is unknown). The red brick chimney sits on a concrete pad approximately 2' square and 3" tall. The west elevation has five double-hung windows.

The house is in good condition and the integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association remain intact. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been slightly diminished due to the widening of the front-gabled section of the house, along with the addition of a shed roof porch and a new asphalt roof (dates of additions and roofing material replacement is unknown). These modifications are minimal and the house has retained its integrity. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 37)

**Outbuilding #1, House 52 (one contributing building)**, is the eastern-most storage structure that is located to the south of the house. The outbuilding has elements of the National Folk style design. It was constructed prior to 1912. The building was historically an alley dwelling unit and currently serves as a shed. It is side-gabled with rolled asphalt roofing, open eaves, and 4" simple drop wood wall cladding. The north elevation has a single wood paneled door located asymmetrically to the east of the elevation. The east elevation has a single fixed window located symmetrically under the gable. The south elevation has a single boarded window located asymmetrically to the east of the elevation. The west elevation has no windows, doors, or features. The outbuilding is in poor condition but retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern composite sheet roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. (See Figure 38)

**Outbuilding #2, House 52 (one non-contributing building)**, is the western-most storage structure that is located to the south of the house. The building is a modern garage constructed during the 1980s. It is front-gabled with rolled asphalt roofing, boxed side eaves, and siped wood panel wall cladding. A set of two hinged wood paneled doors are on the east elevation. There are no other windows, doors, or features on the outbuilding.

**House 53/9434, 24MO1536<sup>24</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a simple rectangular floor plan. House 53/9434 was constructed around 1900 and originally had a front-facing, L-shaped plan design with only a partial front porch. The house was modernized by 1927 and included indoor plumbing and steam heat. The front porch has been removed and minimal excavation has been conducted around the base of the structure in anticipation of removal. The house will be replaced on its original location and restored to its historic appearance. The roof is cross-gabled with asphalt shingles. One modern woodstove exhaust pipe is located on the north slope of the east gable end. One interior brick chimney is located on the east slope near the north gable end. The siding is 4" clap board throughout. The house has stone and concrete footings for a foundation and a poured concrete below-surface, partial basement/storage area at the rear (north end). The south elevation contains the remains of the full front porch, including the hipped-shed style porch roof with asphalt shingles. The house is side-gabled with the front door on the southeast end. The remains of a concrete sidewalk joins the house at the front porch steps. The south elevation also has two windows, one double-hung and one single-hung. The west elevation has three double-hung windows, one on the northwest end and two that are symmetrically spaced under the west gable end. The north elevation has a rear entryway which is front-gabled. This entryway was constructed sometime around 1921, probably when the L plan was widened to form the current rectangular floor plan. The below ground, poured concrete storage area is located under the rear entryway and extends south approximately 8'. West of the rear entryway the poured concrete has a chute, or hamper area, that extends up out of the ground and away from the façade but does not reach the full extent of the north wall. The concrete storage space ends approximately 5' east, just shy of the full north elevation. The north elevation has one wood rear entry door and three windows. Two windows are located on either side of the concrete hamper, one double-hung and one single-hung. The other window is located on the west side of the rear entryway and is double-hung. The east elevation has five windows, three double-hung and two single-hung.

<sup>24</sup> Sources for House 53 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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During the transition of the mill in the last few years, this house was one of several that were sold separately from the property on which it stood. When the house was sold, there was initially a timeframe for removal. Three houses were raised on blocks, impacting the original foundation beneath the house, the full front porch, and the steps to the rear entry. The property has been acquired and this house is slated to be restored to its original location. The house will be restored to its historic appearance following the procedures identified in the Bonner Historic Preservation Plan. This plan was prepared by a local architect in consultation with the Montana SHPO and the National Park Service. It should be noted that the rest of the houses in Bonner have been restored to their historic appearance following the preservation plan.

The house is in good condition and has retained its integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been minimally diminished due to remodels and additions (widening of the original L plan design to form the current rectangular floor plan with the rear entryway and the expansion of the front porch from partial to full, construction dates unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the house. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 39)

**Outbuilding, House 53/9434 (one non-contributing building)**, is located along the gravel alley in the rear of the house in the north/northwest portion of the property and is mated to the neighbor's shed to the west. The outbuilding was constructed around 1900. It was used as a shed for firewood storage and later as a garage. It is side-gabled with rolled asphalt roofing, open eaves on the gable ends, 3" simple drop wood siding, and has no foundation. The south elevation has two fixed windows, one of which is broken. As stated before, the western elevation is mated with the neighbor's outbuilding. The north elevation has a single boarded window. The east elevation has a single wood paneled entry door in the location of where there was once a large garage door, or a set of large outward swinging doors. It is in disrepair and near collapsing. Due to its state of disrepair, it has lost its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and is considered to be a non-contributing building. (See Figure 40)

**House 54/9367, 24MO1537<sup>25</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, side-gabled, H plan residence. House 54/9367 was built by the Anaconda Company for use as a mill worker's residence. The house was constructed sometime before 1912 and originally has a compound ground plan. By 1921, the house had a rear-facing, T-shaped ground floor plan design. The front and back porches were both constructed around 1921. The house was first listed as modern in 1941. Modern refers to whether or not the house contained indoor bathrooms, plumbing, and electricity. It has a symmetrical, single flue, interior brick chimney on the ridge of the roof, asphalt shingles laid in a course pattern, boxed eaves, 8" frieze, 6" corner trim, 6" horizontal clapboard wall cladding, and a possible cement poured foundation which is covered by plywood 2' up from the ground around base of the house. A 1" flare board separates the wall cladding and the plywood foundation covering. The north elevation has a hipped shed roof covering a full front porch, front door, and two double-hung windows. The north elevation of the back cross-gable has no features. The east elevation has no features on the east-facing wall of the front cross-gable. The east elevation of the central block of the house contains two double-hung windows and an exterior eave wall chimney. The south elevation has three sections, the east elevation of the southeast and southwest front cross-gable and the south elevation of the back cross-gable. The south elevation of the southeast section of the front cross-gable has a single double-hung window. The south elevation of the southwest section of the front cross-gable has no features. A back door and two double-hung windows are contained in the south elevation of the back cross-gable underneath a shed roof which extends 10' out. The shed roof has corrugated plastic roofing, missing in some areas. There is also a porch located on the south elevation. The west elevation has four double-hung windows and one boarded window or vent. Above the second window is a metal covering from an old stove pipe exhaust hole.

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. The location and setting have not changed. The remodel and additions are more than 50 years old. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall

<sup>25</sup> Sources for House 54/9367 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921.



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integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 41)

**Outbuilding, House 54/9367, 24MO1537 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled structure. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit, a small one room house rented to single men who worked at the mill. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1912. It has rolled composite sheet roofing, open eaves, 4" corner trim, exposed 2" by 2" notched rafters, 2" by 2" purlins, and has a wood framed foundation. The north elevation has a wood paneled door, in poor condition, located 1' from the northeast corner of the outbuilding. Approximately 3' to the east of the door is a boarded window. The south elevation has a single boarded window symmetrical with the elevation. The east and west elevations have no windows, doors, or features. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern, asphalt shingled roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association have been retained.

**House 55/9446, 24MO1538<sup>26</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story, front-gabled residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 55/9446 was constructed sometime before 1908, and originally had a compound ground floor plan. Sometime around 1921, the north half of the house was widened to be flush with the southern half and a shed roof extension with a back porch was added to the north elevation. The house has an interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, wooden clapboard wall cladding, metal corner board trim, and a cement foundation. The south elevation consists of a main gable and a pediment covered entryway. Located directly under the gable peak is a small vent and under the vent is a set of two double-hung windows. The pediment entryway extends out from the main house. The front door and small front porch are recessed into the entryway. There is a set of two double-hung windows on the west side of the pediment entryway and one fixed window on the east. The west elevation has five windows, three main floor double-hung windows and two basement casement windows. A back door sits over the back porch on the west elevation. The north elevation consists of a hipped roof extension for a small back-door room, and a small shed roof extension for the very small area in front of the back door. Directly below the main gable is a small square vent. Underneath the vent is a set of two double-hung windows. Above the porch, below and to the west of the upper windows, is another set of two double-hung windows. The hipped roof extension of this elevation (east of back door) has three double-hung windows. The north elevation of the back door extension has one casement window. The east elevation has six windows. The first window (going north to south) is part of the small extension for the back door and is a casement window. There are five windows on the east elevation of the main block of the house. The first of these, second of the elevation, is a double-hung window. There is a small 6" by 6" vent located to the lower-right of this window. The third and fourth windows of the east elevation are also double-hung windows. The fifth and sixth windows are casement in style. There is a 4" by 4" hole cut out of the wall cladding to the lower right of the fifth window. This hole goes through the entire wall exposing the insulation.

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. Remodeling occurred more than 50 years ago. The extension and back porch have only slightly diminished the materials, design, and workmanship of the house (date of the extension and back porch is unknown). Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 42)

**Outbuilding, House 55/9446, 24MO1538 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, front-gabled storage structure at the north end of the back yard. The outbuilding was constructed around 1908 and was a former alley dwelling unit, a small one room house often rented to single men who worked at the mill. It has rolled composite sheet roofing, open eaves, tongue-and-groove horizontal wall cladding, and is in poor condition. The inside of the outbuilding has tongue-and-groove flooring, shelving, and a workbench. The

<sup>26</sup> Sources for House 55/9446 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915.

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south elevation has a wood paneled door located on the east side of the elevation. The west elevation has two large outward swinging doors symmetrical with the elevation. A metal outside light ballast is located above the large doors. A partially broken ramp made of 2" by 4" and 2" by 6" boards extends approximately 3' out from the west elevation and is approximately 10-12' wide (almost as wide as the elevation). The west portion of the outbuilding appears to have been extended at some point by approximately 6' (date of extension is unknown). The north elevation has a single broken-out fixed window that is located asymmetrically to the east of the elevation. The east elevation has a single fixed window, symmetrical with the elevation. The structure is in poor condition, but has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**House 56/9373, 24MO1539<sup>27</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one-story residence with a simple rectangular ground floor plan and irregular rooflines. House 56/9373 was constructed sometime prior to 1908 and originally had a compound ground plan. Sometime around 1921, the south half of the house was widened to make it flush with the north half of the house. The rear entrance stoop off the south elevation of the house was also added sometime around 1921. The house has cross-gables in a T floor plan with a shed roof extensions providing the rectangular plan. The house has a full-hipped shed roof front porch with a side-gable entrance, one exterior gable-end chimney, one interior west slope chimney, and an open rear stoop. The house has asphalt shingle roofing, boxed eaves, lap siding, and a concrete foundation. The north elevation has the front porch with a side-gable entrance and two windows (one single-hung and one fixed). The front steps are on the west end of the porch. The east elevation has five windows, three fixed and two double-hung. The south elevation has three windows (one single-hung and two fixed) and an open rear entrance stoop. The west elevation has two double-hung windows, two fixed windows (one is in the shape of a hexagon), an exterior gable-end chimney, and an interior west-slope chimney located on the west slope of the south gable. In 1933, the house was modern with five rooms and indoor plumbing.

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. The aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have all been maintained. The remodel is more than 50 years old. The rear entrance stoop has slightly diminished the materials, design, and workmanship of the house (date of rear entrance stoop is unknown). Integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 43)

**Outbuilding, House 56/9373, 24MO1539 (one contributing building)**, is a one-story, side-gabled, wood-framed storage structure that has 4" simple drop wood siding and no visible foundation. The outbuilding has an addition off the west and south elevations (construction dates of the additions are unknown). The outbuilding was constructed around 1908. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit, a small one room house often rented to single men who worked at the mill. There is an interior wood stove exhaust pipe in the roof of the west addition to the outbuilding. The central block of the outbuilding has a fixed window located just off-center to the west of the elevation, two sets of symmetrical outward swinging doors on the east elevation, no windows or doors on the south elevation, and one wood paneled entry door on the west elevation located just to the north of the west elevation. The addition off the south elevation of the outbuilding has a flat, 4" by 8" board roof with exposed rafters. The south addition has no windows, doors, or features. The west addition has an interior wood stove exhaust pipe coming out of the south slope of the roof, a wood paneled entry door and a boarded window on the north elevation, and a set of fixed windows on the west elevation. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by the two additions (dates of additions is unknown); however, the alterations are not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association have been retained.

<sup>27</sup> Sources for House 56/9373 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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**House 57/9462, 24MO1540<sup>28</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a simple, rectangular floor plan, a moderate to steep-pitched cross-gabled roof, a side-gable front entrance, an enclosed rear shed roof porch with side entrance, and one west elevation gable dormer. House 57/9462 was constructed around 1908 and originally had a compound ground floor plan with an enclosed porch located in the northwest corner of the house. Sometime around 1921, the north section of the house was widened to make it flush with the southern portion, the enclosed rear porch was eliminated, and the covered front porch was constructed. In 1919, the house was valued at \$1,080.95, and by 1933 was modernized to include indoor plumbing and steam heat. The house has asphalt shingles, wide boxed eaves, and simple drop wood horizontal siding. The full covered front porch on the south elevation has four full, and two half tapered square wood supporting columns along with a solid porch balustrade with exterior simple drop wood siding and pegboard over the fronts on both sides. The foundation consists of stone and concrete footings. The south elevation has the full porch and one paneled wood door with a single pane window in the top and a wood screen door. There are two symmetrically spaced double-hung windows on each side of the front door. Porch flooring is tongue-and-groove and its ceiling is siped tongue-and-groove. The west elevation has two double-hung windows on the north end and a set of two double-hung windows on the first floor under the west elevation dormer. There is a single double-hung window in the second floor dormer, a set of two double-hung windows centered under the west gable on the first floor, and one double-hung window centered under the west gable on the second floor. One interior red brick chimney is located on the west-facing roof slope and one painted brick exterior side chimney is located north of the west gable and roof peak. A wood stove flue is located on the south-facing slope near the west gable end. The north elevation has a full enclosed porch with shed roof and asphalt shingles. Two double-hung windows, spaced symmetrically, are in the north elevation of the enclosed porch. A double-hung window is also located in the north elevation centered below the north gable on the second floor. The east elevation has four windows and a boarded crawl space access. Two windows are single-hung, one centered under the east gable and the other north of the first. The third window is double-hung, and is located south of the enclosed back porch. The fourth window is double-hung, and is located on the east end of the enclosed back porch.

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. The remodel is more than 50 years old. The front porch has slightly diminished the design of the house (date of front porch is unknown). Integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 44)

**Outbuilding, House 57/9462, 24MO1540 (one contributing building)**, is located north of the house along the gravel alley. The outbuilding was constructed around 1908 and was used as a shed for firewood storage. It is a one story storage structure with a shed roof, rolled asphalt roofing, exposed rafters, and simple drop wood siding. The structure has a single wood panel south elevation door and one north elevation fixed window. There are no windows, doors, or features on the east or west elevations of the outbuilding. The outbuilding is in poor condition, although it has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Building 58/9389 and 9397, Post Office, 24MO1541<sup>29</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a Western Commercial Style, one-story structure with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. The building was constructed in 1942 at the location of the street car round house which connected Bonner and Missoula. The structure has a gambrel roof with a front false façade, a front concrete entrance deck with two entrances, a handicap access ramp, two rear extensions, and a gabled roof side entrance. The structure has asphalt shingle roofing and a poured concrete foundation. The west elevation is clad with clapboard siding. Baseboards cover the concrete

<sup>28</sup> Sources for House 57 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>29</sup> Sources for Building 58 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958; Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 25-26; Betty Joe Johnson, personal communication with Susan L. Knudsen, March 30, 2009.

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foundation. The north elevation displays a false façade, three entrances, a concrete entrance deck with a handicap access ramp, and seven windows. A beam-like feature separates the façade top from the windows and entrances below. Two entrances on the concrete deck have a fixed casement window above the doors. Besides the two fixed windows over the Post Office doors, there are three fixed windows, with two on the east half of the elevation and one on the west half. The last two of the seven north elevation windows are both fixed casements located symmetrically on either side of the second Post Office door, near the west end of the elevation. The east elevation has six windows and two basement openings. The first window is on the east elevation of the rear gable extension and is fixed; the second window is double-hung. The remaining windows consist of two double-hung windows. Below the fifth window is a window well enclosing an opening in the foundation; a second basement opening is north of the second window.

The south elevation has a combined front-gabled and shed roof wing along with one rear entrance, one window, an air conditioner opening, a vent, and an upper level boarded opening. The combination front-gabled and shed roof wing has corrugated tin roofing, plywood exterior walls, and one rear entrance under the extension's gable end. On the west end of the elevation is a double-hung, square window. Above the front-gable on the east half of the elevation is an extended wood square feature. In the upper west half of the south elevation is a small vent.

The west elevation has a front-gable roof entryway, three windows, and a flag pole. The entryway has a triangular pediment and an outside light above the door. There is a set of two windows north of the entryway. The north window of the set is double-hung while the south window is boarded with plywood. The third window is fixed and is located on the west elevation of a rear gable roof extension. The flag pole is located on the northwest corner of the west elevation roof. The building is in good condition and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. (See Figure 45)

**Outbuilding 58/9389 and 9397, Post Office 24MO1541 (one contributing building)**, was constructed in 1942. It was used as a shed and storage facility. The outbuilding has rolled asphalt roofing, clapboard siding, one fixed window located on the south elevation, and one entry door on the west elevation. The outbuilding is located just east of the gabled/shed roof wing on the south elevation of the Post Office. The building is in good condition and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**House 59/9478, 24MO1542<sup>30</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a compound ground floor plan, front-gabled entrance, a covered full front porch, a rear shed roof extension, and an open partial back deck. House 59/9478 was constructed in 1919, and originally had a simple rectangular ground floor plan. Sometime around 1921, the north elevation of the house had the shed roof extension added to it. The back deck was also constructed sometime around 1921. The house was modernized by 1933 to include steam heat and indoor plumbing. The house has a single interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, wide boxed eaves, simple drop wood siding, a concrete foundation, a rear shed-roof extension, and a rear deck. The south elevation has a full front porch with four tapered wood columns, solid porch walls, and a makeshift front step. The exterior porch walls are drop wood siding and the interior are wainscoting with siped tongue-and-groove panels. The porch floor and ceiling display tongue-and-groove boards. There is a set of two fixed windows on the second floor centered under the south gable. There is one front wood panel door. There are two single-hung windows on the first floor symmetrically spaced to either side of the front door. There is a transom window located over the front door. The west elevation has one sliding square window on the extension's west elevation along with a set of two windows that are double-hung. The foundation has an access at ground level with a wood box insert centered below the window set. There is also one double-hung window on the south end of the west elevation. The north elevation has a shed roof extension and open deck addition. The deck has plank flooring. A set of two sliding windows are located on the east side of the elevation, and a paneled wood door is located on the west side of the elevation. A boardwalk extends north from the deck steps to the single outbuilding and branches west curving around a large maple tree to a gate in the northwest corner of the fenced backyard. There is a single double-hung window on the second floor under the north gable end and one double-hung window on the west end of the north elevation that is not part of the extension or deck. The east elevation has three windows. One is approximately centered

<sup>30</sup> Sources for House 59 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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within the east elevation and is double-hung; the second window is on the northeast end and is a fixed inset window; the third window of the east elevation is located on the shed roof extension and is a fixed.

The house is in good condition, and has retained the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The aspects of materials, design, and workmanship have been minimally diminished through the addition of the shed roof extension, asphalt shingles, and back deck (dates of modifications is unknown); however, these modifications are not significant enough to impact the integrity of the house. (See Figure 46)

**Outbuilding #1, House 59/9478, 24MO1542 (one contributing building)**, shares the yard of House 61/9490. The outbuilding was constructed in 1919. It is a side-gabled structure with a smaller side-gabled west extension. The outbuilding was used as a shed for firewood. It has a covered east end porch and a small shed roof attachment on the southeast corner of the structure. The shed has rolled asphalt and corrugated tin roofing, open overhung rafters, and mixed wood siding. There are three paneled wood doors on the south elevation along with a set of barn doors. The north elevation has a single window with no glass and interior folding wood shutters. Although it is in poor condition, it has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Outbuilding #2, House 59/9478, 24MO1542 (one contributing building)**, is connected by a shared roof with the other outbuilding associated with House 59/9478. It is a side-gabled storage structure with rolled asphalt roofing and 4" simple drop wall cladding. The building was constructed around 1919. The building was historically an alley dwelling unit, and currently serves as a shed. The building has an entry door and a fixed casement window on the south elevation. The building is in poor condition; however, it has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**House 60/9407, 24MO1543<sup>31</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a rear-facing T plan design. House 60/9407 was constructed prior to 1908. The house was modernized between 1936 and 1941, and included steam heat and indoor plumbing. It has a shed roof extension on the east elevation, a symmetrical front aspect with a side-gable front entrance, and a full hipped shed roof front porch. The east elevation shed roof extension was constructed sometime around 1921. The front and back porches of the house were also constructed sometime around 1921. The house has one interior chimney, one exterior chimney, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, and a concrete foundation. The north elevation has two windows, a front porch, and a front entrance. The porch has tongue-and-groove flooring, siped ceiling panels, tapered square wood columns, and a painted wood panel crawl space covering. The front entrance has a wood paneled door. The two windows are double-hung and are symmetrically placed, one on either side of the door. The east elevation has four windows. The first window (south to north) is double-hung, the second window is double-hung, the third window is a transom window, and the fourth window is double-hung and is centered under the east gable. A single interior red brick chimney is off-center to the south on the cross-gable "T" stem. The south elevation has an open rear deck addition, a rear entrance, and two transom windows. The deck has one set of entrance steps without rails. The rear entrance has a wood paneled door. Both south elevation windows are transoms. One window is located east of the rear door and the other is on the south elevation of the shed roof extension on the east side of the house. The west elevation has four windows, a brick exterior side chimney, and a possible basement access. The first window (north to south) is centered under the west gable and is single-hung. The second and third windows are on the north and south half of the cross-gable and are single-hung. The fourth and last window is on the west elevation of the rear shed roof extension and is a sliding window. The exterior side chimney is red brick and is on the west elevation of the cross-gable, south of where the two rooflines meet. There is a wood box with a shed lid attached to the house at ground level and is located near the third window of this elevation.

The house is in good condition, and has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The shed roof extension and the front and back porch additions are more than 50 years old. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship have been minimally diminished through remodeling and the replacement of roofing materials (dates of

<sup>31</sup> Sources for House 60 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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roofing material replacement are unknown); however, these modifications are not significant enough to impact the overall integrity of the house. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 47)

**Outbuilding, House 60/9407, 24MO1543 (one contributing building)**, is located southwest of the house. The building was constructed around 1921 and served as a garage. An addition was added to the east elevation of the outbuilding (date of addition is unknown). The original outbuilding is gabled (east to west), has rolled asphalt roofing, open eaves, and simple drop wood siding. It is missing the north elevation entrance door and the west elevation garage/barn doors. The south elevation has no windows, doors, or features. The gabled wood frame addition is attached to the east elevation and has rolled asphalt roofing, exposed rafters, plywood walls, and no windows or doors. The building is in poor condition but has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. (See Figure 48)

**House 61/9490, 24MO1544<sup>32</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story, front-gabled residence with a simple rectangular ground floor plan, a shed roof front porch, and a rear mudroom/shed roof addition. House 61/9490 was constructed in 1919. The only major structural change occurring to the house is the north elevation mudroom/shed room addition constructed sometime around 1921. By 1933, the house was modernized and included steam heat and indoor plumbing. The house has an interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, enclosed soffits, wood windows and storms, lap siding, and a cement foundation. The south elevation has two windows on the second story that are paired, double-hung, and have slim slot drip edges and a narrow ledge and trim. There are two double-hung windows on the main floor. The front door is wood with a transom window. Trim on the doors and windows have off-set header trim and decorative trim on top. The front porch has tongue-and-groove flooring. The enclosed railing is clad with bead board. There are two porch access steps with no hand railing. The west elevation has an interior brick chimney just off-set of the gable line. There are four windows on this elevation. The first window (south to north) is double-hung wood with a wood storm and has a decorative drip edge. The second window is a double-hung. The third window is a fixed window located in the rear addition. There is one fixed basement window located in the foundation. The north elevation has a mudroom addition with a shed roof. There is one double-hung window in the gabled section with a decorative drip edge, off-set head trim, with a wood storm window. There are four windows on the central block of the house. The first three windows (east to west) are fixed. The fourth window is a fixed window located to the right of the back door. A small wood porch extends out from the back door. The east elevation has four windows. The first window (east to west) is double-hung, has decorative trim, and has a wood storm. The second window is double-hung, has decorative trim, and has a Plexiglas storm. The third and fourth windows are fixed with narrow sills and have simple drip edges.

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. The north elevation addition has is more than 50 years old. The aspect of integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 49)

**Outbuilding, House 61/9490, 24MO1544 (one non-contributing building)**, has a shared wall with the neighbor to the west. The building was constructed around 1921 for use as a storage shed and as a garage. It is side-gabled with metal roofing, exposed rafters, lap siding, and has no foundation. There is a door located on the south and east elevations. There are no windows, doors, or features on the north and west elevations. The south elevation also has a shed roof firewood storage bin. The outbuilding is in poor condition and has not retained its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is considered a non-contributing building.

<sup>32</sup> Sources for House 61 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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**House 62/9419, 24MO1545<sup>33</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a compound ground floor plan and irregular rooflines. The roof has a side-gabled front section and a hip-on-gable rear section. There is a full shed roof covering an open front porch and a partial open rear deck addition. The house was constructed prior to 1908. In 1919, the house was valued at \$1,534.62. The house was modernized between 1936 and 1941, and included indoor plumbing and steam heat. Sometime around 1921, the house had a hipped roof addition built around the south and west elevations of the south elevation gable. The back porch/deck was also constructed sometime around 1921. The house has two interior brick chimneys, asphalt shingle roofing, boxed eaves, lap siding, and a concrete foundation. The north elevation has the full front porch, side-gable front entrance, two windows (one double-hung and one fixed), and one interior slope chimney. The porch has a shed roof, siped ceiling panels, five full and one half support columns, and tongue-and-groove flooring. There are wood access steps on the west end of the porch. The front entrance has a wood panel door with a single square top pane, a single pane transom above the door, and a wood screen door with 12 glazes arranged in a geometric pattern. The east elevation has four windows. The first window is centered under the hipped roof and is a three-light sliding window. The second window is located on the side of the gable top of the hip roof and is single-hung and asymmetrical. The third and fourth windows are both double-hung and are asymmetrical spaced to the south under the east gable. The south elevation has a partial open deck rear addition, rear entrance, and a ribbon of five pivoting windows. The open deck has two parts. The door is wood paneled with nine lights in the top two-thirds of the door. The west elevation has six windows and a west slope interior chimney. The first window is a fixed window. The second and third windows are a set of double-hung windows. The fourth and fifth windows are hopper style and the sixth window is fixed. There is an interior brick chimney located on the west-facing slope of the gable top of the hip roof.

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. The remodel is more than 50 years old. The back porch and deck have only slightly diminished the materials, design, and workmanship of the house (date of back porch/deck is unknown). Integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 50)

**Outbuilding, House 62/9419, 24MO1545 (one contributing building)**, is south of the house and has an addition and storage bin. The original outbuilding is gabled, has rolled asphalt roofing, exposed rafters, and simple drop wood siding. A wood storage bin constructed of plywood with a shed roof cover is located on the north elevation. The main block of the outbuilding has a wood paneled door on the east side of the north elevation, a single boarded window on the east elevation, and a set of boarded windows on the south elevation. A shed roof plywood addition extends off the west elevation of the outbuilding containing two outward swinging doors on the west elevation of the addition. The building was constructed around 1921, dates of the addition and storage bin are unknown. The building was historically an alley dwelling unit, and currently serves as a shed. The structure is in poor condition, but has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**House 63/9504, 24MO1546<sup>34</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story residence with a compound ground floor plan. House 63/9504 was constructed sometime prior to 1908. In 1919, the replacement value for the house was \$1,436.09. The house was "modernized" sometime between 1936 and 1941, which included indoor plumbing and steam heat. The roof is cross-gabled and moderately pitched with asphalt shingles and wide boxed eaves. The house has two interior brick chimneys, asphalt shingles, wide boxed eaves, simple drop wood siding, a cement foundation with portions covered with vertical wainscoting, and a hipped roof addition on the rear of the house. The south elevation has a full front porch, two single-hung windows, and a front door. The porch has a shed roof with asphalt shingles, square columns, two half columns abutting the façade, and tongue-and-groove

<sup>33</sup> Sources for House 62 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>34</sup> Sources for House 63: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

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flooring. The east elevation has six windows, three double-hung and three single-hung. The north elevation has a rear door, a single sliding window, and a small open porch. A shed roof extension on the back of the house was constructed around 1921. The porch is uncovered with tongue-and-groove flooring. The west elevation has a sliding window on the rear extension along with a pair of casement windows and a double-hung window on the main block of the house. The shed roof extension has only slightly diminished the materials, design, and workmanship of the house (construction date of extension is unknown).

The house is in good condition and has retained integrity. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 51)

**Outbuilding, House 63/9504, 24MO1546 (one contributing building)**, is a former alley dwelling unit with elements of the National Folk style design. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1908. It has both a side and a front-gable entrance and has an interior brick chimney centered on the roof peak. The building has wood shingles, wide boxed gable-end eaves, narrow side eaves, and simple drop wood siding. It also has tongue-and-groove interior flooring along with wallpaper and curtain remnants. There may be stone foundation footings. A boardwalk extends from the back stoop of the house to both the south and the west entrances. The south elevation has a wood paneled entry door and three single-hung windows (one of the windows located to the east of the door and the other two windows located to the west of the door). The west elevation has a symmetrical wood paneled entry door. The north elevation has two boarded windows symmetrically located. The east elevation has a symmetrical boarded door. The structure appears to be moderately run-down but is in fair condition. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of materials, design, and workmanship has been slightly reduced by deterioration; however, the deterioration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association have been retained. (See Figure 52)

**House 64/9433, 24MO1547<sup>35</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a rear-facing T plan design. The house has a single interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, cornice trim, clapboard siding, and a cement foundation. House 64/9433 was constructed sometime prior to 1908 and originally had a front-facing L plan design. Sometime between 1908 and 1921, that house was remodeled to an extent that the footprint changed into the current footprint of the house. In 1919, the replacement value for this house was \$1,609.50. The house was "modernized" sometime between 1941 and 1945, which included additions such as indoor plumbing and steam heat. There is an interior brick chimney centered on the ridge of the house. The north elevation has a pediment entry covering a small porch supported with angled boards attached to the façade. The gable of the pediment is covered with the same siding as the house and the pediment has exposed rafters. There are four double-hung windows that are symmetrically spaced across the elevation. The east elevation has four windows, three are double-hung and one is boarded. The south elevation has a large porch, rear door, and two double-hung windows. The door is offset from the gable end and is flanked by one of the double-hung windows. The west elevation has three windows (two double-hung and one single-hung) and clapboard siding hiding the cement foundation.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The remodel, changing the house to its current L plan, is more than 50 years old. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship have been minimally diminished through remodeling (regular maintenance such as asphalt shingles, dates unknown). The house retains its overall integrity. (See Figure 53)

**Outbuilding, House 64/9433, 24MO1547 (one contributing building)**, is a former alley dwelling unit with elements of the National Folk style design. Alley dwelling units are small one room houses usually rented to single men who worked at the mill. The

<sup>35</sup> Sources for House 64: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; A. F. P. Co. Records: Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records: 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.



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outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1908. It is a one story, side-gabled structure located in the southeast corner of the backyard. It has rolled composite sheet roofing, exposed rafters, corner trim, horizontal clapboard siding, and a wood frame foundation. The north elevation has an interior metal stove exhaust pipe protruding from the slope of the roof and a 3' by 2' shed roof over a symmetrical wood paneled entry door. The east elevation has a symmetrical boarded window. Under the boarded window is a metal sheet attached to the wall, possibly covering an opening in the elevation. The south elevation has three boarded windows. The west elevation has a 6' by 2' plywood awning covering two large outward swinging doors. To the north side of the outward swinging doors is a single fixed window. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with rolled composite sheet roofing (date of roofing material replacement is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**House 65/9522, 24MO1548<sup>36</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story, cross-gabled house with a simple rectangular ground floor plan. The house has a single interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, wood siding with vertical corner trim, a concrete foundation, and a baseboard spanning the length of the wall/foundation intersection. House 65/9522 was constructed sometime prior to 1908, and it originally had a rear-facing T plan design. Sometime around 1921, the north wing of the house was widened to make it flush with the south, side-gabled portion of the house. The back porch/deck was also constructed sometime around 1921. In 1919, the replacement value for this house was \$1,542.62. The house was modernized sometime between 1936 and 1941, which included the additions of indoor plumbing and steam heat. The south elevation has the front door, a porch, and two casement windows. The two windows are symmetrical in the façade. The porch is covered with a symmetrical gabled pediment roof and is supported by four tapered square columns. The west elevation has three double-hung windows; two are symmetrical with the gable end. The north elevation has two double-hung windows, a fixed window, a back door, and a porch/deck. The east elevation has two double-hung windows. The siding on the lower half of the elevation is a wide reveal, which is different from the rest of the house.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The remodel is more than 50 years old. The aspect of integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 54)

**Outbuilding, House 65/9522, 24MO1548 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled storage structure with wood shingle roofing, open eaves with exposed rafters under the gable ends, tongue-and-groove siding, and a wood frame foundation. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design; it was a former alley dwelling unit and was constructed sometime before 1908. Alley dwelling units were small one room houses typically rented to single men who worked at the mill. The south elevation has two 4' by 7' outward swinging doors located asymmetrically to the west of the elevation. These doors were added at an unknown date and indicate the building changed from living quarters to a garage. The west elevation has a single boarded window located asymmetrically to the south of the elevation. The north elevation has two 4' by 7' outward swinging doors located asymmetrically to the west side of the elevation and a single boarded window located asymmetrically to the east of the elevation. The boarded window has a round opening, possible for a stove exhaust pipe. The east elevation has an entry door located asymmetrically to the south of the elevation and a boarded 1' by 1.5' opening approximately symmetrical with the elevation. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. The aspect of integrity of material has been diminished through the addition of the swinging garage doors on the south. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

<sup>36</sup> Sources for House 65: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

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**House 66/9445, 24MO1549<sup>37</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a rear-facing T plan design. The house has a single interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, wide corner trim, clapboard wall siding, a wide flare board over the baseboard, and a cement foundation. House 66/9445 was constructed sometime prior to 1908 and originally had a full front porch which was later incorporated into the central block of the house around 1921. Other additions to the house include the small covered front porch area, the west elevation room-sized addition, and the back porch/deck all of which date to around 1921. In 1919, the replacement value for this house was \$1,534.62. The house was modernized by 1933, which included additions such as indoor plumbing and steam heat. The interior brick chimney is centrally located on the south end of the crest of the roof. The north elevation has a small covered front porch, door, and two windows (one fixed and one double-hung). Diagonal bracing supports the porch pediment. The porch has four steps leading up to it. The east elevation has two metal exhaust pipes leading from the kitchen and bathroom and four windows. The south, or rear elevation, has a large porch with one door and a ribbon of three sliding windows. The porch has a shed roof, supported by square columns. The west elevation has five windows; three are symmetrically placed double-hung windows with the fourth and fifth windows located below the gable end (one sliding and one single-hung). A small addition is located south of the west gable-end, between the second and third windows.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The small addition, front porch, and back porch are more than 50 years old. The aspect of integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 55)

**Outbuilding, House 66/9445, 24MO1549 (one contributing building)**, is a one story side-gabled storage structure located at the south end of the back yard. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit. Alley dwelling units were small one room houses typically rented to single men who worked at the mill. It has rolled composite sheet roofing, exposed rafters, corner trim, and unpainted clapboard siding. The north elevation has a wood paneled entry door located 2' from the northeast corner of the outbuilding. The east elevation has no windows, doors, or features. A birdhouse is attached to the upper-east side of the corner trim. The south elevation has a symmetrical boarded window with two brackets on the top to allow it to swing open. There is a 3' by 6' garbage can holding area attached to the east side of the elevation. The west elevation has a symmetrical boarded window. Above and slightly north of the boarded window is a 1.5' by 1' boarded opening in the wall (purpose unknown). The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with modern, rolled composite sheet roofing (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original.

**House 67/9538, 24MO1550<sup>38</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two-story, front-gabled residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. The house has a covered front porch and a back deck. House 67/9538 was constructed sometime prior to 1908 and originally had a recessed, partial front porch area which was incorporated into the central block of the house around 1921. The covered front porch and the back deck were also constructed around 1921. In 1919, the replacement value for this house was \$1,702.58. The house was modernized by 1933, which included additions such as indoor plumbing and steam heat. The house has a single interior brick chimney, asphalt shingles, wide boxed eaves, simple drop wood siding, a concrete foundation, and a partial basement. The south elevation has a front porch with a gable-roofed stoop supported by two tapered wood columns, a set of double-hung windows on the second floor, a front door entrance located symmetrical with the front porch, and one double-hung window on

<sup>37</sup> Sources for House 66: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records Stock Bill 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>38</sup> Sources for House 67: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records Stock Bill 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Glen Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

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either side of the front porch. The west elevation has one single-hung window on the north, one double-hung window on the south, and one set of folding windows centered in the façade. An interior brick chimney is located on the west-facing roof slope, off-center to the south. The north elevation has the back deck, three double-hung windows, and one asymmetrical back entrance. The east elevation has three windows, one double-hung window centered in the façade and another double-hung window on the north end, with a small single-hung window between them.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The incorporation of the recessed front porch is more than 50 years old. The dates of the construction of the current front porch and back deck are unknown; however, they have not diminished the design or workmanship of the house. The aspect of integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 56)

**Outbuilding, House 67/9538, 24MO1550 (one non-contributing building)**, is a front-gabled structure. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1908 and was a former alley dwelling unit. The shed has stone or concrete footings, a shed-roof storage addition on the north elevation, and a small gable roof covering the east elevation entrance stoop. The stoop has two supporting wood columns. The outbuilding has wood shingle roofing and the shed addition has corrugated tin roofing. The structure has simple drop wood siding and exposed rafters. The west half of the structure is open on the north and south elevations and a concrete pad is located next to the south elevation. There is one window on the south elevation and one window north of the stoop on the east elevation. The north elevation is open with wood posts for support. There are no windows, doors, or features on the west elevation. The shed has lost integrity because of the number of alterations and is considered a non-contributing element to the Bonner district.

**House 68/9461, 24MO1551<sup>39</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one story residence with a rear-facing T-shaped ground floor plan design. House 68/9461 was constructed before 1912, when it originally had a simple ground plan with irregularities. Around 1921, the house was either replaced or underwent major remodels of design, changing the ground plan to its current T plan design. In 1919, the replacement value for this house was \$1,609.50. In 1941, the house was not listed as modernized, which included indoor plumbing and steam heat; however, it may have been modernized and never recorded. The roof is covered by asphalt shingles and has boxed eaves. It is clad with horizontal clapboard siding and rests on a cement foundation. The north elevation has a hipped shed roof over the full front porch. The porch roof is supported by six slanted piers, two of the piers being half piers flush with the house. The porch has a balustrade with the same wall cladding as the house. There are two double-hung windows, one located on each side of the front door. The east elevation has five double-hung windows. The south elevation has an interior brick chimney that is centered on the roof ridge, a back porch, and a shed roof extension containing one double-hung window and one door. The shed roof has the same asphalt shingles as the house. The west elevation has a shed roof extension with one sliding window. The west elevation of the north-south facing cross-gable has two symmetrically placed double-hung windows. The west elevation of the east-west facing cross-gable has one double-hung window.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The house is significant to the overall layout of the mill's "company town" format and retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The aspects of materials, design, and workmanship have been minimally diminished through remodeling; however the remodeling is more than 50 years old. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 57)

**Outbuilding, House 68/9461, 24MO1551 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled storage structure. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk Style design and was a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding was constructed around 1912 as a small one room house typically rented to single men who worked at the mill. It has corrugated metal sheeting for the roof,

<sup>39</sup> Sources for House 68: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

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corner trim, horizontal clapboard siding, and a wood frame foundation. The north elevation has a wood paneled entry door located 1' to the right of the northeast corner of the outbuilding. On the ground in front of the entry door are 2" by 6" boards laying on the ground to serve as a landing. The east elevation has no windows or doors. Extending off the east elevation is an attached shed roof storage box that is symmetrical with the elevation and uses the same wall cladding as the outbuilding. The south elevation has a single boarded window that has a 4" diameter hole cut in it, most likely for a stove exhaust pipe. The west elevation has two large outward swinging doors made of plywood that are located asymmetrically to the south of the elevation. The two plywood doors indicate the building changed use from a house to a garage at an unknown point in time; the plywood would suggest 1960's. A small ramp made of plywood connects from the base of the doors to the ground. The seven aspects of integrity for the outbuilding remain intact. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with corrugated metal sheet roofing and the addition of the plywood swinging doors (date of the doors and roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association have been retained.

**House 69/9556, 24MO1552<sup>40</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story, hip-on-gable residence with a simple rectangular ground floor plan., low-pitched, hip-on-gable roof residence. The house was constructed sometime prior to 1908 and originally had a recessed front porch that was incorporated into the central block of the house around 1921. A small covered front porch area and a partial back porch that is covered with a shed roof was also constructed around 1921. It is unknown if the north elevation gabled extension is original or if it was constructed at a later date. In 1919, the replacement value for this house was \$1,702.58. Between 1927 and 1933, the house was "modernized" which included adding indoor plumbing and steam heat. The house has a low-pitched roof, a single interior brick chimney, a metal stove exhaust pipe on the west slope of the roof, asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, corner trim, tongue-and-groove siding, and an exposed concrete foundation. The south elevation has a set of double-hung windows on the second floor, two first floor single-hung windows, and a covered front entry. Below the pent roof and slightly to the left of the top window is a front-gabled, covered entryway over the front door. The entryway is supported by two square columns. The west elevation has three windows (one double-hung, one single-hung, and one sliding) asymmetrically spaced on the first floor elevation. The north elevation has a shed roof covering a partial porch, back door, and a set of two double-hung windows. The east elevation has three asymmetrical windows, two double-hung and one single-hung.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The incorporation of the recessed front porch and the construction of the current front porch and back porch have not diminished the materials, design, or workmanship of the house. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 58)

**Outbuilding, House 69/9556, 24MO1552 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, front-gabled storage structure. The outbuilding contains elements of the National Folk style design and was a former alley dwelling unit; the structure was a small one room house typically rented to single men who worked at the mill. The outbuilding was constructed around 1912. It has layered composite sheet roofing, unpainted tongue-and-groove wall cladding, exposed rafters, and corner trim. The south elevation has no windows, doors, or features. The west elevation has a single entry door located asymmetrically to the south of the elevation. On the ground, in front of the entire west elevation, are 2" by 6" boards extending approximately 3' out. The north elevation has a single casement window located asymmetrically to the west of the elevation. The east elevation has a 6" diameter hole cut out of the center of the elevation, most likely for a wood stove exhaust pipe. Integrity of materials has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with composite sheet roofing (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are present. (See Figure 59)

<sup>40</sup> Sources for House 69: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

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**House 70/9469, 24MO1553<sup>41</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story, cross-gabled residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. Originally, the house had a compound ground floor plan with a single room off the central block of the south elevation of the house. The house was built prior to 1912 in a different location. The house was moved to accommodate the expansion of the mill in the early 1930's. Around 1921, the house was remodeled which included widening the single room attachment to be flush with the central block of the house and the construction of the front and back porch. These remodels and modifications may be the result of the house being relocated in order for the mill to expand and add dry kilns. The house has asphalt shingles, boxed eaves, corner trim, horizontal clapboard wall cladding, and an exposed cement foundation. The north elevation has an almost full, hipped shed roof covering the front porch and is attached below the eave. The shed roof has asphalt shingles like the house. Below the front porch roof is the front door and two double-hung windows, all symmetrical. The front porch is supported by four slanted piers and is surrounded by a balustrade with the same wall cladding as the house. The east elevation has an interior brick chimney situated on the roof ridge and six windows. Two of the windows are fixed basement windows; the others are located on the ground floor. The ground floor windows consist of one double-hung window, and three fixed windows (one octagon-shaped). The south elevation has a symmetrically placed double-hung window below the gable peak. Below this window is a shed roof extension, a single double-hung window, and one door. The back porch is a partial porch that sits to the east asymmetrically and is slightly elevated with a single step leading up to it. The west elevation has five windows consisting of two double-hung windows, one sliding window, and two fixed basement windows. A metal pipe hangs horizontally under the flare board along the entire west elevation.

The house is in fair condition. The house is significant to the overall layout of the mill's "company town" format and retains integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials has been slightly diminished as the result of new roofing materials (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown). The house has slightly diminished integrity of location because it was moved in the 1930s to its present location by the mill to make room for expansion; however, the movement of the house occurred more than 50 years ago. Moving houses to accommodate mill expansion is an expression of the historic development of the district. (See Figure 60)

House 70/9469 is located on the north side of Highway 200, in the general laborer's area of the Bonner district. The house was one of several homes that were moved in order for the mill to expand and add dry kilns. The date of construction for the house is unclear, since no records of the house in its original location exist. The dry kilns were constructed in the house's original location in 1936; indicating that the house was moved to its present location sometime before that and thus was constructed pre-1936. The house may be one of the non-extant structures appearing on the 1912 Sanborn maps. It was constructed for the purpose of a mill worker residence prior to being moved, and has continued to be used as mill housing since it was relocated. Even so, this house follows the National Folk style of the Bonner mill housing and has been an integral part of the Bonner "company town" format in its current location for over 70 years.

**Outbuilding, House 70/9469, 24MO1553 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, cross-gabled storage building with elements of the National Folk style design. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1936 and was a former alley dwelling unit. It has rolled composite sheet roofing, exposed notched rafters, open eaves, corner trim, horizontal clapboard siding, and a wood framed foundation. The north elevation has a single entry door located asymmetrically to the east of the elevation, with a single wood step located directly underneath. The east elevation has a single boarded window located asymmetrically to the south of the elevation. The south elevation has two boarded windows. The first window is just off-center to the west of the elevation and the second window is approximately 2.5' west of the first window. The first window is slightly larger than the second. The second window has a 6" diameter hole cut in it, most likely for a wood stove exhaust pipe. The west elevation has a single symmetrical boarded window with screen still attached. There is a 6" by 6" square cut out of the west elevation to the upper-left of the window. This shed was most likely constructed in its present location after House 70/9469 was relocated pre-1936. Integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with modern, rolled composite sheet roofing (replacement date of roofing materials is

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<sup>41</sup> Sources for House 70: Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 28; Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant, personal communication, August 25, 2008; A. F. P. Co. Financial Records 1927-1942; 1943-1960; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

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unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the outbuilding. The workmanship of the outbuilding is consistent with other surrounding outbuildings and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association are original. (See Figure 61)

**House 71/9574, 24MO1554<sup>42</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, two story residence with a simple, rectangular ground floor plan. House 71/9574 was constructed sometime before 1908. The house originally had a recessed partial front porch, located on the west half of the south elevation, which was incorporated into the central block of the house around 1921. The full covered front porch was constructed around 1921. The north elevation shed roof extension and back porch/deck were also constructed around 1921. In 1919, the replacement value for this house was \$1,702.58. Between 1927 and 1933, the house was modernized, which included adding indoor plumbing and steam heat. The house has an asphalt shingled roof, boxed eaves, a hip-on-gable roof, a west interior slope brick chimney, simple drop wood siding, a concrete foundation, and a partial basement. The south elevation has a shed roof front porch and front-gable entrance, a full elevation pent roof, two first floor double-hung windows, and one second floor double-hung window. The front porch is slightly off-centered to the west and is supported by four square wood columns. The east elevation has two windows, one double-hung and one fixed casement. The north elevation has a full shed roof extension with rear entrance, a partial shed roof porch addition, two first floor sliding windows, and two second floor double-hung windows. The partial shed roof addition runs west from the northeast corner of the house and is supported by four wood columns. The west elevation has a west slope chimney located near the ridge of the central block of the house (off-centered to the south on the west slope), three windows (two double-hung windows and one sliding window), and a concrete basement access.

The house is in good condition and retains integrity. The incorporation of the recessed front porch along with the construction of the current front porch, back extension, and back porch/deck have not diminished the materials, design, and workmanship of the house. The aspect of integrity of material has been slightly reduced by the replacement of the original roof with a modern asphalt shingle roof (replacement date of roofing materials is unknown); however, the alteration is not significant enough to detract from the overall integrity of the building. The workmanship of the house is consistent with other surrounding houses and the aspects of location, setting, design, feeling, and association with the lumber mill are still present. (See Figure 62)

**Outbuilding, House 71/9574, 24MO1554, (one contributing building)**, is essentially two, one-story storage structures that abut with two flat roof additions on the east half of the north elevation. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1908 and was used as a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding is side-gabled and has a mix of rolled asphalt and corrugated tin roofing, exposed rafters, with a wood frame foundation. The western section of the outbuilding is approximately twice the size of the eastern section. Attached to the north elevation of the eastern section of the outbuilding is a shed roof. The north elevation of the eastern section is open, most-likely for use as a carport/garage. The shed roof extends past the open section of the elevation and covers a firewood storage area. There are two entry doors located on the south elevation, one asymmetrically to the west of the western section of the outbuilding and one asymmetrically to the west of the eastern section. The west elevation has a single fixed window. The north elevation of the western section of the outbuilding has a single fixed window located asymmetrically to the west of the western section. The east elevation has two symmetrical fixed windows, one of which is modern and is located directly over the other. The structure is in poor condition but has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is therefore considered contributing.

**House 72/9481, 24MO1555<sup>43</sup> (one contributing building)**, is a National Folk style, one and a half story, cross-gabled residence with a simple, square ground floor plan. A single flue interior brick chimney sits symmetrically on the ridge of the asphalt shingled roof. The house has boxed eaves, wood clapboard siding, and a cement foundation. The north elevation has a hipped shed roof for the almost-full front porch. The porch covers the front door and two double-hung windows, all symmetrical. The front porch is supported by four slanted piers, surrounded by a balustrade with the same wall cladding as the house. The east elevation has six windows; four

<sup>42</sup> Sources for House 71: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>43</sup> Sources for House 72: Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 28; Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant, personal communication, August 25, 2008; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records, 1927-1942; 1943-1960.

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of these windows are evenly spaced on the first floor elevation with two symmetrically placed basement windows. Three of the four first floor windows are double-hung, the other is fixed. The basement windows are fixed. The south elevation has a porch with a shed roof, one single-hung window, and one door. Below the window is a shed roof that covers the back porch with corrugated metal sheet roofing, exposed rafters, and is supported by three square piers. The west elevation has four double-hung, symmetrical, first floor windows and a fifth fixed basement window.

The house is in fair condition. The house is significant to the overall layout of the mill's "company town" format and retains integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. The house has slightly diminished integrity of location because it was moved in the 1930s to make room for expansion. Moving houses to accommodate mill expansion is an expression of the historic development of the district. (See Figure 63)

House 72/9481 is located on the north side of Highway 200, in the general laborer's area of the Bonner district. The house was one of several homes that were moved in order for the mill to expand and add dry kilns. The date of construction for the house is unclear, since no records of the house in its original location exist. The house may be one of several homes that appear in the 1912 Sanborn maps which are no longer standing. The dry kilns were constructed in the house's original location in 1936; indicating that the house was moved to its present location sometime before that and thus was constructed pre-1936. It was constructed for use as a mill worker's residence prior to being moved, and has continued to be used as mill housing since it was relocated. Even so, this house follows the National Folk style of the Bonner mill housing and has been an integral part of the Bonner "company town" format in its current location for over 70 years.

**Outbuilding, House 72/9481, 24MO1555 (one contributing building)**, is a one story, side-gabled structure with elements of the National Folk style. The outbuilding was constructed sometime before 1936 and was a former alley dwelling unit. The outbuilding was most likely constructed in its location after House 72/9481 was relocated pre-1936. It has rolled composite sheet roofing, open eaves, exposed notched rafters, corner trim, horizontal clapboard siding, and a wood frame foundation. The outbuilding has similar frieze, trim, and siding as the house. The north elevation has two boarded windows. The first window is located 3' from the northwest corner of the outbuilding and the second window is located 3' to the east of the first, both are the same size. The east elevation has two large wooden outward swinging doors located asymmetrically to the south of the elevation. The south elevation has two fixed windows symmetrical with the elevation. The west elevation has a single wood paneled entry door located 1' from the northwest corner of the outbuilding. The structure is in fair condition and has retained its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is therefore considered contributing.

**The White House/Mill Office, 24MO1556<sup>44</sup> (one contributing building)** is a one story wood frame structure with a moderately pitched roof and asphalt shingles. The White House reflects elements of the National Folk style of the mill housing, as well as a vernacular architectural style. The mill office building consists of a main cross-gabled roof, a symmetrical secondary cross-gabled roof, a symmetrical front-gabled entry porch on the east elevation, a side door entrance on the south elevation, and a back door entrance on the west elevation. The house has narrow boxed eaves, false bevel drop wood siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The east elevation has a cross-gabled entry porch under a symmetrical gable, the front door, twelve main level double-hung windows, two basement sliding windows, and a concrete basement access well. The entry porch has an asphalt shingled gable roof with pediment and boxed eaves supported by paired round classic columns, a pair on each corner. There are twelve paired sets of double-hung windows on this elevation. Two basement sliding windows are also located on the side-gabled façade portion of the elevation. The south elevation has a front-gabled pediment entry porch and door, twelve main level double-hung windows, two basement sliding windows with basement access window wells, and a decorative attic vent cover under the main side-gable roof's south gable end. The entry porch has an asphalt shingled gable roof with pediment and boxed eaves supported by two square wood columns. The west elevation has a shed roof bracket-supported entry porch with side steps and door, 13 main level double-hung windows, and three basement sliding windows with window wells. The entry porch has an asphalt shingled shed roof with exposed rafters which is supported by curved wood brackets. The north elevation has 11 main level double-hung windows, six basement sliding windows with concrete window wells, and a decorative attic vent cover under the main side-gable roof's south gable end. The building is significant

<sup>44</sup> Sources for White House: Kim Briggeman, personal communication, March 31, 2009; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records, 1936.

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to the overall layout of the mill's "company town" format and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship have been maintained without alteration. The building retains its integrity and is a contributing element to the historic district. (See Figure 64)

The White House has been used as an office for the mill since it was constructed in the late 1930's. It faces the road, now called White House Lane. The building was constructed during an active time for the mill. The company was expanding in the late 1930s and through the 1940s to accommodate new technologies to increase productivity.

**The Kelly Pine Baseball Field<sup>45</sup> (one contributing site)**, has been an integral part of Bonner's social history for over 72 years. The game of baseball provided a sense of community and social cohesion for the company town, while the baseball diamond itself hosted many games on Sunday afternoons and provided a practice field for generations. The earliest baseball team in Bonner is mentioned in a newspaper clipping from 1913, along with players such as Harry Egan, Cris Magnussen and Dutch Loehner. Where the early Bonner baseball team originally played is unknown; it can be assumed they practiced in Bonner either in an empty lot, pasture or park. The field was established in 1937. The field was originally the site of a stagecoach station. The stage depot, called the Bonner House, housed the only saloon that operated even close to the town proper, west of the main part of town. The Bonner House operated from the late 1800s until it was torn down in 1920. The field was constructed on land furnished by the Anaconda Company. The mill also furnished all the lumber for the construction of the grandstand, bleachers and dugouts. Volunteers from the mill constructed the field and the accompanied seating. Supervising the construction was the foreman of the ballpark Jimmy Johnson, who was already a long time resident of Bonner in 1937. The field was named after Harold "Kelly" Pine. Harold was an accomplished pitcher and outfielder in spite of a birth defect, which claimed his right forearm. Harold was killed in a Labor Day car crash in 1935.

Baseball was a popular spectator sport in Bonner. "The whole town was supportive of the team. They'd pack picnic lunches and travel together to the games. Baseball was king in Bonner". Baseball was so popular during the 1930's and 40s that Bonner supported two teams. One team was sponsored by the mill, and the other by the Highlander Brewery in Missoula. Due to baseball's popularity and the prestige that winning teams brought to small towns the teams were highly competitive. The desire to win games is best illustrated by the mill's practice of hiring for baseball skills and not by employee experience and merit.

The Kelly Pine baseball field is an integral part of Bonner's history and heritage. The field not only provided a form of recreation for the employees of the mill and residents of Bonner. The field also served as a gathering ground, fostering community interaction and growth. The field was also a source of pride for the residents. Serving as the town's home field, the residents were sure to feel the same connection with their field as many modern day baseball fans do today when recollecting their own favorite teams. (See Figure 65)

**The Bonner Historic Cultural Landscape, (one contributing site)**, is based on the Bonner Company Town Historic District. A cultural landscape is produced when human interaction with the land leaves traces of historically significant use. A key component of a cultural landscape is its visual character. Analyzing the visual character of a cultural landscape includes identifying the area's original configuration, significant changes that have occurred through time, and current condition.

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<sup>45</sup> Sources for Kelly Pine Baseball Field include: Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 105. Kim Briggeman, *Grand Stand; Bonner's Kelly Pine Bleachers have Presided Over Diamonds and Dreams Since 1937*, Daily Missoulian June 11, 2006. Briggeman, *Design requirements had put Kelly Pine Field project on ice for months*, 2007. < <http://www.missoulian.com/articles/2007/01/20/news/mtrregional/news02.txt>>, accessed April 30, 2009. Glenn Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008. Heyer, personal communication, April 8, 2009. Glenn Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008. Kim Briggman, personal communication, April 3, 2009.



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The visual character of any historic district is determined by three fundamental factors. These include: the configuration of the natural or man-made topography and vegetation, the layout of travel routes and arrangement of property parcels, and the architecture, specifically, the design of the buildings, structures, and objects.<sup>46</sup>

In addition to the site configuration, layout, and architecture, the extended viewshed of a historic property provides its larger visual context, how the property fits into its surroundings. View sheds are determined from and towards a central point of focus that includes the significant elements of a project area and its surrounding landscape.<sup>47</sup> The point of focus at Bonner is the current park location, where the Hotel Margaret and the mill's Shay engine once stood. This area is centrally located within the Bonner Historic District and has been in use since the earliest years of Bonner's existence.

The town of Bonner was created to serve one purpose, to provide a community for the men who worked at the lumber mill. The cultural landscape of the Bonner Company Town Historic District grew from that one purpose. It shares the historic district's period of significance from 1886 to 1960, and reflects Bonner's function as an industrial "company town."

Site Configuration

The Bonner area was originally a relatively flat forested terrace located on the south bank of the Blackfoot River, less than a mile east of its confluence with the Clark Fork River. Survey notes from 1884 describe the area as having second to third rate soils, scattered pine and fir timber, and short, fair grasses.<sup>48</sup> In general, native plant communities would have included bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoreugnaria spicata*), rough fescue (*Festuca scabrella*), Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) and junegrass (*Koeleria macrantha*) as dominant grasses. Silky lupine (*Lupinus sericeus*), larkspur (*Delphinium bicolor*), arrowleaf balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), and penstemon (*Penstemon wilcoxii*) would have been common spring wildflowers, and hairy golden aster (*Chrysopsis villosa*), blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*), and asters (including *Aster pansus* and *A. falcatus*) were common late-season wildflowers. Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) would have been the dominate trees. The riparian area along the riverbank would have had mixed deciduous shrubs including chokecherry, hawthorn, and dogwood.<sup>49</sup>

The first significant development of the town's landscape centered on the establishment of the lumber mill and at least eight mill worker residences in 1886.<sup>50</sup> (See Figure 74) The mill was constructed on a prime portion of the Blackfoot River, approximately one half mile upriver from its mouth. The natural configuration of the site provided the necessary elements for access to a significant amount of lumber and greatly influenced its selection for the mill and company town.

The site of the mill is well chosen, being on the south bank of the Blackfoot River, which is here narrow but deep. There is an immense territory of fine timber along the Blackfoot River and tributary streams and an inexpensive dam gives a body of quiet water sufficient to hold all the logs which the company can possibly desire to have on hand at any one time.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>46</sup> Richard V. Francaviglia, *Hard Places: Reading the Landscapes of America's Historic Mining Districts*. (University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, 1991), 13.

<sup>47</sup> USDI NRHP Bulletin 30, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 30, National Register Publications, Washington, DC., 1999).

<sup>48</sup> Missoula County Survey Book 1852 A. (Missoula County Surveyor's Office, Missoula County Court House, 1884), 401-411.

<sup>49</sup> Marilyn Marler, *University of Montana Natural Areas Vegetation Management Plan*. (Report prepared for the Division of Biological Sciences, University of Montana, Missoula. Electronic access information: [http://www.umt.edu/sentinel/UM\\_nat\\_areas\\_veg\\_plan\\_2006\\_final.doc](http://www.umt.edu/sentinel/UM_nat_areas_veg_plan_2006_final.doc) accessed December 12, 2007).

<sup>50</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), vi.

<sup>51</sup> The *Missoula Gazette*, No. 41, September 25, 1891, front page story.

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This particular spot on the Blackfoot River was ideal for a lumber mill for several reasons. First, the river itself was a natural conduit for transporting harvested timber. Second, a natural constriction in the river due to a slight bend and a rocky protuberance of Woody Mountain provided a convenient location to construct a small dam and create a log holding area to “catch” the timber. The river and the small dam also provided access to both steam and electrical power to operate the mill. Third, the natural terrace had enough room for the necessary mill structures and for mill worker housing. And last, in 1883, the Northern Pacific Railroad established a line running less than a mile west of this spot which, with the addition of a small spur, provided easy access to rail shipment of the finished lumber products.<sup>52</sup>

The natural configuration of the site was a significant factor in the initial construction of the mill dam and essential structures. The primary mill structures were situated in an arc following the natural landform of the south bank of the Blackfoot River with the dam location as the starting point for the locations of the mill structures that followed. (See Figures 75, 76)

The location and arrangement of the mill worker’s residences did not follow the natural topography, as was done for the primary mill structures. Instead, the first eight residences were set back from the river at some distance from the mill buildings and arranged in a relatively linear “T” format. This format allowed room for additional dwellings and established the setting for the roads that would access the houses. With the configuration of the mill housing in relation to the primary mill buildings set in place, the underpinnings of the company town that would develop had been established.

The second significant development of the town’s landscape includes the construction of the rest of the mill housing. This was completed by 1921 and established Bonner as a distinct company town. (See Figure 77) The initial linear “T” configuration established with the first residences was enhanced with roads and additional dwellings. Yards, storage sheds, and fencing helped delineate and organize the town format. Because the mill site was located seven miles from Missoula, a significant distance at that time, three additional elements were added, including a company store, a post office, and a school. By 1891, only five years after the mill and its first residences were completed, an article in the local Missoula newspaper stated:

The mill is now under lease to Henry Hammond who gives general supervision to the work and is meeting with deserved success. The mill property consists of a large tract of land and no saloon is allowed on the premises. Mr. Hammond is postmaster at Bonner, and has a large store there. H. W. Harrison is deputy postmaster and in charge of the pay roll of the mill. Havelock Hammond and Ernest Keith are in charge of the store. The mill company has carefully looked after the comfort of the employees, and has erected for their use a large number of neat residences, boarding and lodging houses; also a large two-story frame building the lower floor of which is used for school purposes and the upper as a public hall for preaching, lodge and other meetings. The school term lately opened with an attendance of thirty-five pupils. Miss Maggie Robinson of San Francisco is the teacher. The mill buildings, store, and warehouses, office building, shops, barns, the school house and residences all make quite a little town.<sup>53</sup>

By 1921, the company town of Bonner was in full bloom. The town had approximately 63 residences, at least one bunkhouse, a large ornate hotel, a company office, a company store, a post office, a round house for the Missoula street car, a “new” two-story school house, and the original school house and meeting place. Because of the unpaved roads, boardwalks had been constructed by the company to serve most of the structures and ran the length of the town. In addition, two churches, one Catholic and one Lutheran, had been built on the southwest end of town on property provided by the company for that purpose. A large community garden space was located on the northeast end of town, a small park was present north of the ornate hotel and an open field between the last house and the “new” school was used for baseball games. Landscaping efforts included street trees along the main roads and around the park and Hotel Margaret. Lawns were established along road edges, in house yards, in the park, and around the hotel. House yards were embellished with trees, ornamental shrubbery, and many had private gardens. (See Figures 78, 79, 80, 81)

<sup>52</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 7.

<sup>53</sup> The *Missoula Gazette*, No. 41, September 25, 1891.

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There were many maples and birches and the lawns were required to be well kept. [Silk Stocking] Row lawns were kept up by the mill; all others had to be maintained by the renters. Marcus Daly dressed up the town when he bought it from Hammond. Daly had botanical gardens in Butte which may have provided some of the trees that were established in Bonner. Daly wanted the town to be classy.<sup>54</sup>

While a majority of the introduced landscaping elements were non-native and provided by the mill, resident mill workers added plants relocated from the local environment, including pine trees, chokecherries, and gooseberries.<sup>55</sup> Water for gardens and yard maintenance was provided by the company at no additional cost to the residents.<sup>56</sup>

Bonner's unique qualities evident in its landscape can be correlated to the "City Beautiful" movement which swept the nation between 1880 and 1920.<sup>57</sup> This movement was an attempt to try to fashion American cities into beautiful functional places that would inspire civic pride and moral responsibility. The ideal found physical expression in urban design, with public and semi-public buildings, civic centers, and park and boulevard systems, and/or with extensions or embellishments to existing systems. These changes were the "tokens of the improved environment" that constituted the goal of the movement. These tokens of improvement were also found in ordinary street improvements, including attractive furniture such as lamp posts and carefully selected and maintained trees.<sup>58</sup> (See Figure 82)

Civil engineering emerged as a science from the ideals expressed by the City Beautiful movement and national attention was brought to bear on conditions observed in industrial company towns. The idea that by having a "humane working town" the owner could "realize sufficient profits to off-set the start-up costs" was not universally accepted and company town abuses by owners was rampant.<sup>59</sup>

Initially it was believed that a spatial plan of the company townscape provided the framework for workplace improvement. But the success of company towns included more than just spatial planning, as evidenced by the well-planned but failed communities of Pullman, Illinois, and Gary, Indiana.<sup>60</sup> Bonner illustrates that in addition to spatial planning, a proper "paternalistic attitude" and the establishment of "benevolent social structures" provided the glue that would hold a company town together for the long term. Arthur L. Stone, editor of the *Missoulian* in 1907, visited Bonner in June, 1911, and wrote:

While we waited for the [street] car to start back, we walked about in Bonner a bit. There are many beautiful cottage homes there. They have well-kept lawns and beautiful flowers about them. At one of them a woman was pushing a lawnmower. As we passed she looked up and smiled. 'This is good exercise,' she said, 'and it makes the place look better.' That is the spirit of the city beautiful. It is a spirit which makes a town better and which accounts in great measure for the splendid progress which Missoula and western Montana are making. For there are many accessories to the city beautiful work; they make for betterment along many lines.<sup>61</sup>

The company town format of Bonner, with the added elements of a park, gardens, open baseball field, boardwalks, and non-native landscaping, created an urban environment in an otherwise rural setting. The characteristics which relate to company towns in general shed light on the distinctions found in Bonner. The inception of some towns was simple, when industries were sufficiently remote

<sup>54</sup> Glen Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008.

<sup>55</sup> Lefty Pleasant, personal communication, August 25, 2008.

<sup>56</sup> The *Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922.

<sup>57</sup> William H. Wilson, *The City Beautiful Movement in Kansas City*. (1964. University of Missouri Studies Volume XL, University of Missouri Press, Columbia), xiii. *The City Beautiful Movement*. (1989. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore), 1.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Martin L. Perry, *Coal Company Towns in Eastern Kentucky, 1854-1941*. (Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfurt, 1991. Electronic access information: accessed February 4, 2009, <http://www.coaleducation.org/coalhistory/coaltowns/home.htm> ).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Arthur L. Stone, *Following Old Trails*. (The *Missoulian*, June 24, 1911).

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from urban areas, plant owners needed to move homes to the workplace.<sup>62</sup> But there were other reasons for establishing a town in the vicinity of the workplace. In a general historic context of company town development, L. Martin Perry described it this way:

Perhaps the key aspect of these places is that their owners established them as a means of managing their workforce. Owners recognized early that employee control was affected not only by intangibles, such as management practices, but by the manipulation of tangible public and private spaces as well. Their effort to influence worker behavior by environmental control expressed itself in many ways, according to the interests of the employer. Paternalistic company owners provided housing intended to develop loyalty and to maintain a healthy workforce. Less paternalistic owners made low housing costs the priority, and offered sub-standard accommodations with little concern for the impact on the inhabitant.<sup>63</sup>

The paternalistic attitude evident in the early development of Bonner was most likely an expression of the first manager, Henry Hammond, brother of Andrew B. Hammond, one of the principle businessmen who built the mill.<sup>64</sup> When the Anaconda Copper Mining Company purchased the mill and the town of Bonner from A. B. Hammond and his business associates in 1898, the paternalistic attitude that had been established was continued and expanded upon. This was most likely done by Kenneth Ross, who was managing the mill for the Anaconda Company by 1902 and stayed until retiring in 1925.<sup>65</sup> A 1922 article in the *Missoulian* describes the town as “an unconsciously model town” and states:

Bonner is full of surprises for those whose experience is limited to the average run of the sawmill towns. Bonner is anything but average; it is unusual viewed from any standpoint, whether by the sociologist or the man interested merely in modern phases of industrial development.

A theorist dreaming of a new industrial day could go there and immediately become convinced that he discerned at least a glimmer of the dawn. An artist would be charmed with its setting at the confluence of the Missoula [Clark Fork] and Blackfoot rivers, between grass-carpeted hills rising where the valley and the Hellgate canyon join, while captains of big industries, whose attempts arbitrarily to establish model industrial communities have been disappointing or disastrous, might here obtain a little light on why they failed.<sup>66</sup>

The benevolent attitude of the mill towards its workers is represented by the elements that made Bonner a “model” company town and are reflected within the cultural landscape. These are most evident in the historic photographs that depict neat well-maintained houses, clean manicured yards, picket fences, beautifully kept boulevard trees, boardwalks running to the front and side doors of the mill houses and along each street, and a town park with a mowed lawn and bordered by thriving maples. (See Figures 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88)

Changes to the site configuration of the historic district’s cultural landscape between 1921 and 1960 are minimal and relate mostly to the maturing of non-native vegetation and overall maintenance of these elements. Other changes include the boulevard trees on the south side of Highway 200 just past the baseball field that were most likely added sometime after the construction of the residences along that street in 1920 or 1921. The baseball field obtained its first bleachers and backstop and was named Kelly Pine Field in 1937.<sup>67</sup> Grass was added to the ball field at various times but was finally sustained by the 1950s.<sup>68</sup> A new company office was

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<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 12.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid, 16.

<sup>66</sup> The *Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922, Feature story.

<sup>67</sup> The *Missoulian*, May 16, 1937.

<sup>68</sup> Glen Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008.

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constructed at the site of the original park north of the Hotel Margaret in 1942 and the location of the town park shifted from its original site to that of the hotel after it was razed in 1957.<sup>69</sup>

**Site Layout**

Bonner was constructed as a company town that incorporated various aspects that have been recognized as patterns in the layout of other company towns. Townscape plans that dominated company towns by the last decade of the nineteenth century were described by Leland H. Roth, using basic spatial patterns and evidence of social stratification. The two plans relevant to Bonner were fairly basic. The first consisted of housing arranged along a grid of streets that were designed by the company engineer and built by company labor. The second type began with the same grid, but incorporated a few houses designed by professional architects that were often reserved for skilled laborers and managers.<sup>70</sup>

Two other company town formats were identified by Richard M. Candee, and were based on the influences of “capital, property, and technology.” The one relevant to Bonner is called the “Waltham” system. It describes a company town established by a corporation as a large operation with site plans guiding construction, with growth anticipated, and with an array of amenities found in traditional cities. These types of company towns were self-contained entities with skilled maintenance personnel who kept the towns in good repair.<sup>71</sup>

Roth’s descriptions based on spatial organization fit with the linear patterns of Bonner. The company town of Bonner was initially established with a general “T” shape. With embellishment, it transformed into a small grid pattern by 1921.<sup>72</sup> (See Figure 89) In addition, the mill worker residences were most likely designed and built by the company and a few of these were designed to be larger, more detailed, located closer to the mill, and were reserved for mill management.

The Waltham system of company towns described by Candee also has characteristics found in Bonner. For example, Bonner was established by a corporation as a large operation; the mill was the largest permanent lumber operation in the territory when it was built.<sup>73</sup> The town site appears to have been laid out to provide room for growth along established lines and had amenities not often found in sawmill towns.<sup>74</sup> Because of its relative isolation, Bonner was a self-contained entity with carpentry and painting crews to maintain the houses, a town manager to maintain the well-kept appearance of the town, and a security officer who patrolled the town at night.<sup>75</sup>

The original “T” format in 1886 did not delineate roads, although the Northern Pacific railroad spur into the mill was already evident. Even so, the arrangement of the early houses indicated the location of what would be the main road running approximately west to east and a cross road running approximately south to north. The south to north location ran towards the mill. The west to east running main road was extended east up the Blackfoot in 1889.<sup>76</sup> As early as 1900, a stage coach route from Missoula accessed Bonner on the

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<sup>69</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 22.

<sup>70</sup> Martin L. Perry, *Coal Company Towns in Eastern Kentucky, 1854-1941*. (Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfurt, 1991. Electronic access information: accessed February 4, 2009, <http://www.coaleducation.org/coalhistory/coaltowns/home.htm> ).

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> Montana Power Company Records. Mss 240, Series XXVI, MC-M/Bb-1, 1921, (University of Montana Library Archives).

<sup>73</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 12.

<sup>74</sup> The *Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922, Feature story.

<sup>75</sup> Glen Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008.

<sup>76</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 89.

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west side. The stage ran to a depot called the Bonner House. The depot was built in the open field area where baseball games would be played after the depot was torn down in 1915.<sup>77</sup>

A 1908 map of the area reveals the embellished grid pattern established beside the original "T" format. The rest of the mill worker residences were constructed within this grid.<sup>78</sup> (See Figure 90) The grid roads were not identified on the 1908 map but included the west to east main road, the south to north cross road which was identified as east of the Hotel Margaret, a second south to north cross road on the west side of the Hotel Margaret, and a west to east road between the hotel and the town park, north of the hotel. There was also a road that followed the south bank of the Blackfoot River for mill purposes. Besides the Northern Pacific Railroad line into the mill that was present by 1886, the Milwaukee Railroad had constructed a branch line from the Bonner Junction, near Deer Creek, to the Bonner mill by 1910. By 1913, a line of the Milwaukee was added to run up the Blackfoot out of the east end of Bonner.<sup>79</sup>

By 1912, the Sanborn map of the area shows the Bonner roads either named or identified.<sup>80</sup> (See Figure 91) The main west to east road is identified as a county road. The south to north cross road is named Blackfoot. Blackfoot road runs the length of both the area with the Hotel Margaret and the small park and has the company office, store, and post office on the east side of its north end. The second south to north road is named Ross. Ross extends north past where it meets the west to east road that separates the hotel area from the park. This road is named Margaret. There is also an alley that runs from the County road north behind the mill worker residences that face west towards Blackfoot road. Between 1910 and 1915, an electric street car railway system was installed and a route to Bonner from Missoula was established. Instead of ending at the stage depot, the street car ran into the heart of Bonner, along tracks embedded in the dirt of the county road. By 1915, a round house was built in the approximate center of the south side of the county road and functioned much as the stage depot had, providing an entry and exit point for travelers. The street car tracks ended at the Round House with a loop around the exterior for its return trip to Missoula.<sup>81</sup>

By 1921, the Sanborn map of the Bonner area indicates there were additions to the town roads and a few name changes. The main west to east county road was called Blackfoot Road and the south to north cross road that had been called Blackfoot was changed to Schaffer Road, possibly named for Frank Schaffer, a long time dispatcher for the mill<sup>82</sup>. West of Ross Road, on the south side of Blackfoot Road, a new, unnamed street was added. It was set back from the main road with the last of the newer mill worker residences facing north along its length. It ran west to east and extended from a small alley on the east end to the open baseball field on the west. This road was made into a boulevard with the addition of a grass-covered median with street trees that separated it from the main Blackfoot Road. A small alley was added across the main road from Ross Road, between two residences, to give access to the alley in the rear where house sheds were located.<sup>83</sup> (See Figure 92)

The transportation routes in Bonner have remained nearly the same since 1921. Only the alley that was present between two residences on the south side of Highway 200 across from Ross Road was removed, sometime between 1921 and 1930. The only other loss was shortening the north end of Ross Road when construction of the dry kilns occurred in the late 1930s. A few other changes include the end of the street car system in 1932 and the renovation of the main Blackfoot Road, which would become Highway 200 in 1948.<sup>84</sup> The south to north running cross road called "Blackfoot" in 1912 and "Schaffer" in 1921, was known locally as "Silk

<sup>77</sup> Ibid, 24.

<sup>78</sup> Map dated 1908, from Montana Power Company Records. (Mss 240, Series XXXVII, RRb-5, University of Montana Library Archives).

<sup>79</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 90.

<sup>80</sup> Missoula County Sanborns, Electronic Document, <http://sanborn.umi.com/>, accessed March 19, 2009.

<sup>81</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 24.

<sup>82</sup> John H. Toole, *The Baron, the Logger, the Miner and Me*. (Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1984).

<sup>83</sup> Missoula County Sanborn Maps, Electronic Document, <http://sanborn.umi.com/>, accessed March 19, 2009.

<sup>84</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 49.



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Stocking Row” because of the fancier mill management houses on its east side.<sup>85</sup> At some point this road was renamed White House Lane after the new company office was constructed on the northwest side in the late 1930s. Highway 200, the White House Lane, Ross Road, and Margaret Road were paved sometime in the 1950s.<sup>86</sup> The boardwalks constructed and maintained by the company for decades were most likely replaced with concrete sidewalks between the time Highway 200 was expanded in 1948 and the paving of the town roads in the 1950s.

The changes to the town layout between 1921 and 1960 include the loss of eight residences on the west side of Ross Road due to mill expansion in the late 1930s which altered the grid format. The resulting town layout resembled the original “T”, although with a lopsided west extension to the “T” cap. Two of the eight residences that were removed were relocated to the east end of town. Even though there were a few changes, Bonner remained within its initial company town framework.

**Site Architecture**

The mill housing structures were of wood frame construction with a National Folk style of architecture. This style of architecture for houses with light balloon or braced wood framing coincided with the arrival of railroads to the lumber mills of the West circa 1890.<sup>87</sup> The materials for the wood frame construction were readily available to the Bonner mill.

The National Folk style has a variety of elements that can be displayed, and these variations are evident in the Bonner mill housing. Many of the structures display the basic side-gabled hall and parlor with cross gable rear extension but others are front gabled and massed. At least one residence has the side-gabled hall and parlor shape with a hipped roof rear extension. Most are single story, some are one and one half story, and a few have two stories. All of these elements are associated with the National Folk architectural style.<sup>88</sup> Even with the variation of the National Folk style evident in Bonner, most of the houses are similar in size and detailing but there are a few exceptions. The houses along White House Lane, or “Silk Stocking Row,” are larger and have finer details. These houses were close to the mill and reserved for and used by mill management. They were most likely constructed on a larger and finer scale specifically for that purpose. Because of the finer detailing, at least two of the houses on this street can be classed as Victorian Folk.

Eight of the mill housing family residences were present as early as 1886. The 1912 Sanborn map of the area indicates approximately 45 residences present, and by 1921, there were approximately 63 family dwellings present in Bonner.<sup>89</sup> A map depicting the town in 1930 has 58 residences, five less than in 1921. This change was due to dwellings on the south side of Highway 200, east of the Milwaukee tracks, being removed.<sup>90</sup> The houses in this area had been called “Railroad houses” because they were often used by the men who worked with the railroad in various capacities.<sup>91</sup>

By 1978, the number of residences had returned to 45.<sup>92</sup> There were at least eight residences removed from the area west of Ross Road and one from the north end of White House Lane for mill expansion. Two of these residences from west of Ross Road were relocated to the south side of Highway 200, west of the Milwaukee tracks and the original school structure on the east end of town.<sup>93</sup> The original school building, used for years as a hall for various meetings and gatherings and as an office for the Blackfoot Forest

<sup>85</sup> Lefty Pleasant, personal communication, August 25, 2008.

<sup>86</sup> Kim Briggeman, personal communication, April 3, 2009.

<sup>87</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2000), 89.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid, 88-101.

<sup>89</sup> Missoula County Sanborns, Electronic Document, <http://sanborn.umi.com/>, accessed March 19, 2009.

<sup>90</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 28.

<sup>91</sup> Glen Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008.

<sup>92</sup> USGS Quadrangle map, Bonner, 1978.

<sup>93</sup> Lefty Pleasant, personal communication, August 25, 2008.

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Protective Association, was torn down in the 1940s.<sup>94</sup> Three additional residences were removed from the White House Lane area and three others were removed from the north side of Highway 200 on the east end of town. The last three dwellings on the east side of the Milwaukee tracks on the east end of town were removed sometime between 1978 and the present, leaving the current number of mill housing residences present in Bonner at 42.

The original mill office on the north end of White House Lane also contained the company store, and at one time, the post office. The store liquidated its inventory in the winter of 1945-46.<sup>95</sup> A branch of the Milltown grocery store called Disbrow's and the Bonner Post Office were subsequently located in a structure built between 1942 and 1945 in the location of the Round House.<sup>96</sup> The original mill office was removed sometime after 1946. A new mill office was constructed in the late 1930s at the site of the original town park and is of the National Folk style of architecture but on a larger scale.<sup>97</sup>

**Viewshed**

A historic district's cultural landscape often has a viewshed that naturally extends beyond the arbitrary boundary of the district. Even so, the viewshed is an important element of the visual character of a place and should be considered for management purposes. This is true for the Bonner viewshed. The original viewshed of the Bonner area was naturally restricted by the pine and fir forest present on the relatively flat terrace of the town site and by the mountainous topography of the area. Even so, the original viewshed was extended on the east up the Blackfoot River and on the west across to the mountains beyond the Clark Fork River. The eastern view was somewhat restricted by the naturally mountainous terrain and bends in the river. The view to the north was limited by Woody Mountain and to the south by Bonner Mountain. Although the mountains limited the extended views to the north and south, the south slope of Woody Mountain and the north slope of Bonner Mountain, have both been an essential part of the Bonner viewshed. These two slopes are an important, relatively close, element of the visual character of the area.

The viewshed to the northwest was the most extensive, with a line of site extending towards the Hellgate Canyon and the area of East Missoula. This more open northwestern viewshed was reduced with the construction of the lumber mill and the development of Milltown, Pine Grove, and West Riverside. (See Figures 93, 94, 95, 96)

Because of the forested environment and mountainous terrain of the area, the historic district's viewshed was never extensive. The one exception was the view to the west and northwest. This is the area that has been most impacted over time. Although maturing trees, structures, and power lines have reduced the overall viewshed to and from the current park in the center of Bonner, it is still evident the area is situated on a terrace between the toe of Bonner Mountain and the south bank of the Blackfoot River. (See Figure 97)

**Current Conditions**

Currently, most of the transportation routes within the historic district have been improved and paved. The majority of the routes that existed in 1921 are still present. Some of these routes remain from the original layout and some remain from the development between 1886 and 1921. The boulevard added for the last houses constructed on the west end of town has been named "Stimson" for the last company to own the mill. No transportation routes were added after 1921. Only the alley between two residences south of Highway 200 no longer exists.

<sup>94</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 22.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid, 21.

<sup>96</sup> Betty Joe Johnson, personal communication, March 30, 2009.

<sup>97</sup> Kim Briggeman, personal communication, March 31, 2009. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2000), 91



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Of the 63 mill worker family residences present in 1921, 42 remain. Other structures that remain within the historic district boundary are the mill office called the White House and the Bonner Post Office. The 42 residences, most of which have been present since before 1921, have undergone minimal remodeling, such as rear additions or porches, re-roofing, and replacement of some wooden screen doors with metal. The remodeling has not had an adverse impact to the company town format or the National Folk style of architecture.

The area around Bonner developed at the same time as the company town but never encroached on the town itself. Although the community of Piltzville is close, it is located around the west end of Bonner Mountain and is not visible. Milltown, located south of the main bridge across the Blackfoot River and approximately one half mile west of Bonner, is within view of the company town. During its early development, it provided boarding room housing for single men who worked at the mill. The development of this area, and the areas directly across the Blackfoot, including the communities of Pine Grove and West Riverside and the installation of the interchange with Interstate 90 in the 1980s, has reduced the more extensive western viewshed from Bonner.

Although some of the street trees planted along the roads in Bonner have been removed and some have been replaced, the majority remain, and the manmade tree-lined route along this part of Highway 200 is still quite evident as are many of the yard trees planted and maintained by residents over the years. These trees are reminders of the paternalistic company town history of the district and of the pride residents had in their town. The trees planted as street and yard trees, along with other vegetative growth from landscaping and watering, coupled with encroaching development, power lines, and structures, have reduced the overall viewshed from and to the current town park at Bonner. (See Figures 98, 99, 100, 101, 102)

**Conclusions**

The mill, established to extract and process lumber, did not stop operating until quite recently. The mill work force, and specifically mill management and key mill personnel, lived in the mill houses constructed for that purpose. The essence of the town of Bonner, and its cultural landscape, centers on it being a “company town” constructed to meet the needs of the mill work force and mill management. It has retained this characteristic throughout its history. The cultural landscape of the Bonner Mill Housing Historic District is a contributing resource to the district and has retained integrity of the seven major qualities as outlined by the National Register.

Although the visual character of the original town site in 1886 has been largely erased by subsequent periods of construction and use, there are remnants. These remnants include the original transportation routes and the configuration of the remaining mill houses following the same pattern as was evident in 1886.

The visual character of the development period from 1886 to 1921 is the strongest presence within the historic district. The mill housing residences along “Silk Stocking Row,” along Highway 200, and along the Boulevard, the establishment of the transportation routes, the baseball field, and the park area where the Hotel Margaret once stood, are all from that time period. The lawns and street trees, first added during this time period and improved upon during the continuing maintenance and landscaping efforts of the company and town residents, are also visual reminders of the town’s early history.

Although the extended viewshed from and to the second town park has been reduced overtime by numerous structures, heavy vegetative growth, power lines, and encroaching development, the visual character of Bonner’s “Company Town” format provides an element of historic continuity. The negative impacts are minor and do not detract from the overall visual character and integrity of the landscape.

The location of the company town of Bonner has not changed. The environmental setting was crafted to fit the needs and ideologies of the mill workers who lived there, the corporation who ran it, and the nation who needed its industry. Its unique company town format is representative of the historic processes that occurred across the nation with the growth of the nations’ industries. Historic photographs of the area depicting the town’s urban environment within a rural setting and the current tree-lined roads are evidence of this. The company town of Bonner is directly associated with significant historical events and because the town has retained

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significant historic characteristics it can still evoke a sense of those past events. Therefore, the qualities of location, setting, association, and feeling have been retained. The qualities of design, workmanship, and materials have also been retained as represented most specifically by the structural elements, or architecture, of the district.

Bonner's landscape should be considered as a contributing resource to the Bonner Company Town Historic District. The boundaries of the cultural landscape are wholly located within the historic district boundary. The time period and area of significance for the landscape are the same as the historic district. The Bonner historic landscape retains a significant concentration of evidence as a historic company town and is an excellent example of an area used for a specific purpose and shaped to meet the growing needs and ideologies of a growing nation.

**Bonner Mill Industrial District, 24MO0938,** The Bonner Mill Industrial District was recorded and evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places by Historical Research Associates in 2004.<sup>98</sup> The Bonner Mill Industrial District includes a variety of historical buildings and structures that fall into two broad categories: those resources directly related to or dependent upon the Bonner Dam and those resources associated with either lumber milling or in general support of industrial operations of the mill. The mill is no longer in operation. The mill site was originally chosen by the Montana Improvement Company for its strategic location near the Blackfoot River's confluence with the Clark Fork River. Here, logs were collected in the pool behind Bonner Dam after being floated down the Blackfoot River from upstream timberlands. Moreover, the mill site was in close proximity to the Northern Pacific trunk line. The majority of the mill's historic era buildings and structures no longer possess integrity of materials, workmanship and design. The mill site has been in almost continuous use since its establishment in the 1880s. During this 120 year period, the technology of processing wood products has continued to evolve. New systems require new infrastructure, with the result that historical buildings have either been extensively modified or abandoned. The Bonner Mill Industrial District individual buildings are presented below along with their recommendations for contributing or non-contributing status. The description of the resources is taken directly from the Historical Research Associates report. (See Figure 6 for map of the individual structures)

**The Stud Mill (one non-contributing building),** sits along the south bank of the Blackfoot River, southeast of the Bonner Dam, the Blackfoot River pumping facilities, and the compressor building. It is an irregularly shaped two-and-a-half story frame building, with a basement, and is constructed on a concrete foundation. The building, which measures roughly 430' by 143', consists of three main sections: a southern gable roof section; a gable roof clerestory midsection; and a northern gable roof section, situated perpendicular to the gables on the other two sections. Exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal siding, as is the roof. Several shed and gable roof additions connect to the original structure.

The south elevation constitutes the main entrance to the stud mill, and is accessed by way of a metal staircase leading to a metal pedestrian door (with a single-light fixed window) on the second floor of the building. A sloping corrugated metal roof covers this entrance. A set of sliding industrial doors, above which protrudes a steel beam for hoisting equipment, also accesses the second floor to the immediate west of the pedestrian entrance. Due to ongoing mill activity, only a portion of the east elevation was surveyed. A rectangular sorting ("green storage") building, clad in plywood, extends east from the stud mill. The buildings roofing material was not observed. Two, two-light fixed sashes occupy the second floor of the stud mill south of the sorting shed. The east elevation also connects to a log processing facility, which lies adjacent to the log yard. The west elevation contains one gable roof addition (labeled "lumber receiving") and one shed roof addition on the southern section of the building. A double wooden door accesses the gable roof addition, and two metal pedestrian doors access the one-story shed addition. Several other doors—both pedestrian and industrial—access both the main and second floors of the mill. Five eight-by-eight-light sliding windows line the second floor of the southern section of the building, one of which is now boarded over with plywood. The north elevation is dominated by a mothballed, metal log conveyance structure that workers are currently dismantling. Windows seen in early photos of the north elevation and north building section are notably absent today, covered over with modern metal siding.

<sup>98</sup> David Strohmaier, *Cultural Resources Report for Bonner Dam Removal Project*. Historical Research Associates, Inc., January, 2005.

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The clerestory contains eight window openings on its west side and three on its south side, all of which are boarded over with plywood. Original sashes on the east side of the clerestory appear to have been removed, their openings enlarged, and covered in translucent corrugated plastic. The north side of the clerestory connects to the gable side of the stud mill's north section.

The original sawmill was completed in 1886 by the Montana Improvement Company, but burned to the ground in 1919. The 1921 Sanborn Fire map for Bonner shows today's northern and middle sections of the sawmill. The northern section served as the entry point for logs from the log pond, and also contained a filing room. The middle, clerestoried section constituted the bulk of the saw mill and a lath mill occupied an extension on the mill's west elevation. A building labeled "sorting shed" extended to the east from the mill's east elevation. A 1930 map of the ACM Lumber Department and surrounding area shows the same footprint as the Sanborn map nine years earlier ("Anaconda Copper Mining Company Lumber Department Map of Bonner, Milltown and Vicinity," 1930, SLC). It is unknown exactly when the southern addition of the sawmill was built, since a photo from 1950 still shows the southern elevation of the building at the point where the clerestory begins.

The building has greatly diminished integrity of design, materials, workmanship due to the additions and remodeling of the building over time. The use of modern corrugated metal siding has removed the integrity of materials. The aspect of integrity of design is the essential physical feature that must be present to represent its significance; therefore due to the lack of integrity of design, the Stud Mill is a non-contributing building. (See Figure 66)

**Compressor Building (one non-contributing building)**, is attached to the northwest corner of the stud mill, north of the boiler facility and southeast of the now-removed Bonner Dam. Notwithstanding a small shed-roof addition along the south elevation, the brick compressor building is rectangular, measuring 105' by 60', and sits on a concrete foundation. A shed roof monitor, clad in what appears to be T1-11 siding and plywood, sits atop the corrugated metal roof of the building. The building contains three electric and one steam-turbine compressors, and is accessed by plywood and metal double doors. The compressor building is connected via piping to the boiler facility and to two compressed air tanks that are located to its northwest on a landing supported by poured concrete retaining walls.

The building's west elevation contains two four-over-four-light single-hung sashes, which bracket either side of double plywood and metal doors. Each window, capped with brick arches, sits atop a four-inch-thick concrete sill. Another four-brick-high concrete arch can be seen in the wall, presumably marking the original entrance to the building. Currently, one window, half of the double door entrance, and replacement bricks fill in the area beneath this arch. Miscellaneous pipes extrude from the side of the building, and two modern light fixtures are mounted above the entrance. The north half of the building has been removed and replaced by an open, corrugated metal-roofed shed that is supported by the old brick east elevation wall and metal beams. The west wall of this shed and the west portion of compressor building's north elevation are both clad in corrugated metal. Two modern plywood shed roof buildings and the remnant concrete walls of a small, non-descript structure sit immediately north of the compressor building. The east elevation of the compressor building connects with the stud mill. A brick and concrete shed-roof addition, with a concrete roof, extends from southwest corner of the building. The south elevation, east of this extension contains a portion of wall repaired with plywood, a sliding plywood door beneath three six-light fixed windows, and five four-over-four single-hung sashes, each of which is positioned beneath two-brick-high arches. Like the windows on the west elevation, these, too, sit atop four-inch-thick concrete sills.

This compressor building has also been referred to as the powerhouse and the boiler and engine room. Its original construction date is unknown, but photos from 1919 indicate that it, along with the saw mill, was destroyed by the fire of 1919. Whether or not any portion of the building dates from the 1919 reconstruction of the building is likewise unknown. Some of the pipes on the north elevation date to around 1939, when they were imported from Germany, evident from the Swastikas on some of the pipe couplings.

The original northern portion of the building housed the "Dutch oven" boilers. When a separate boiler facility was added in 1969, and expanded in 1974, workers removed the northern portion of the compressor building. The steam turbine, compressor turbine, and electric compressors were installed during the construction of the plywood plant, between 1972-1973, and its roof was replaced in the late 1990s. Today, the adjacent boiler facility which burns the mill's waste wood supplies the compressor facility with steam.

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The building has greatly diminished integrity of design, materials, workmanship due to the additions and remodeling of the building over time. The majority of the changes to the building have occurred within the last 50 years. The aspect of integrity of design is the essential physical feature that must be present to represent its significance; therefore due to the lack of integrity of design, the Compressor Building is a non-contributing building. (See Figure 67)

**Dry Kiln Building and Cooling Shed (one non-contributing building)**, are situated southeast of the stud mill and south of the modern sorting/green storage building. The dry kiln building is one-story rectangular structure, measuring approximately 282' by 105', and sits upon a concrete foundation. It has a flat roof of unknown composition. A placard on one of the kiln doors indicates that the kilns were manufactured by the Moore Dry Kiln Company. The north and south elevations consist primarily of a series of multi-paneled metal doors, through which workers roll rail carts loaded with green lumber. The east half of the building, which appears to be a later addition, has a slightly higher roofline than the west half, and an elevated wood-frame structure sits above the north elevation kiln doors and is accessed by metal stairways at either end. Three small shed-roof additions connect to the west elevation. An open-sided cooling shed, measuring approximately 318' by 102', connects to the south side of the dry kiln building.

Close inspection of historic photos suggests that the dry kiln building was present during the Anaconda Company period of use, most likely during the late 1930s. Although a 1930 map of Anaconda Company property in Bonner does not show the kilns ("Anaconda Copper Mining Company Lumber Department Map of Bonner, Milltown and Vicinity, 1930, SLC), they do appear in a photo from the late 1930s and also in a photo from the 1950s. According to Stimson Lumber Company Environmental Manager, Richard Shimer, a map inset from 1936 map identified the dry kiln site as "site new dry kilns." Consequently, they were probably installed between 1936 and 1939. An undated photo, likely dating to the early 1940s, shows only the west half of today's kiln facility, suggesting construction of the raised east half occurred sometime thereafter.

The building has greatly diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship due to the additions and remodeling of the building over time. The majority of the changes to the building occurred within the last 50 years. The aspect of integrity of design is the essential physical feature that must be present to represent its significance; therefore due to the lack of integrity of design, the Dry Kiln Building and Cooling Shed is a non-contributing building. (See Figure 68)

**The Warehouse (one contributing building)**, which actually consists of two conjoined buildings, sits amidst a cluster of buildings situated west of the stud mill and east of the plywood plant. These include the garage, pipe shop, machine shop, and carpenter shop. Overall, the warehouse measures approximately 160' by 130'. The older, eastern portion of the warehouse (hereafter called the stone warehouse) is a two-story stone rubble building with a hip roof, and a hip roof clerestory. Both the clerestory and main building are roofed with composition shingles. Three antennas are anchored to the roof. The clerestory is clad with 1" by 6" beveled tongue-and-groove siding. The foundation of this rectangular building was not observed. Unique elements include S-shaped metal straps, possibly for anchoring shutters. These are also seen on the pipe shop. The western portion of the warehouse (hereafter called frame addition) is two-and-a-half story wood frame building connected to the stone warehouse on its eastern elevation. A shallow-pitched gable roof covers the eastern, two-story portion of the building. The gable end of this section connects to the two-and-a-half story gable-roof western portion of the building, and just below the clerestory of the stone warehouse. With the exception of the eastern portion of the frame addition, which is roofed in composition shingles, many of which are missing, revealing rolled asphalt underneath, the roof is covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation is clad with 1" by 6" beveled tongue-and-groove siding, and presumably dates to the original construction. However, plywood covers the remaining exposed (west and north) elevations of the building.

The east (front) elevation of the warehouse has two entrances: a pedestrian entrance in the middle of the building that consists of a metal door (with a single-light fixed window) inset in a larger framed-in opening and arched by four rows of bricks; and an industrial board-and-batten cross braced door, the original opening of which appears to have been larger at one time but since patched with concrete. Three small sheds attach to this side of the building: a small shed-roofed addition, of unknown purpose, on the southeast corner of the building (with one entrance and a three-over-three fixed-light window); a small fire valve shed to the north of the main entrance; and a oil house/storage shed roofed and sided in corrugated metal, elevated approximately 3' above the ground level, and accessed by a wooden plank loading ramp. The main floor is lined with six six-over-six single-hung sashes, two of which are

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completely bricked in and three of which are either bricked in or covered with plywood. A bricked-in window opening, similar to those found in the rest of the building, and an arched entryway sealed in with pumice blocks define the east elevation of the main building inside the oil house/storage shed. A row of 13 six-over-six single-hung sashes lines the second floor. Both first and second floor window frames are arched with two rows of bricks and sit atop 5" thick concrete sills. A boarded over, brick arched entryway, similar to the main entrance on the first floor, is positioned directly above the first floor entrance, from which extends a modern streetlight.

The south and north elevations of the stone warehouse include similar window openings as that described above for the east elevation. However, only three windows span the main floor of the south elevation—two being partial and one being completely bricked in. The partially bricked in windows now contain one-over-one single-hung sashes. The second floor contains six six-over-six single-hung sashes. The south elevation of the frame addition is accessed by a wood door with a single light in a small gable-roofed entryway, to the east of which are three one-by-one-light sliding windows. Seven 18-light fixed windows open to the second and upper half story. The garage connects to the south side of the frame addition. Two pedestrian doors, and one metal garage door, provide access to the rear (west elevation) of the frame addition. A small shed roof control room is also attached to the north end of this elevation. Two window casements open to the first floor—one containing two six-over-six single-hung sashes and one containing three six-over-six single-hung sashes. Like the south elevation, the north elevation of the warehouse is split between the original stone building and the frame addition. The frame addition contains two 20-panel garage doors and one pedestrian door. A partially enclosed metal ladder scales the northwest corner of the building. Six boarded over window openings span both the first and second floors of the stone warehouses north elevation.

Most interior structural features date to original construction of both sections of the warehouse. The west elevation of the stone warehouse, which connects to the frame addition, mirrors the exposed east elevation. Original sashes are still present, and both the first and second floors of the frame addition are accessed via large brick-arched entryways, similar to those present on the east elevation.

The warehouse is one of the oldest extant buildings in the Bonner Mill Historic Industrial District. As with most other buildings in the district, the development history of the warehouse is incomplete, and based primarily on early photos and maps. Photos from the early twentieth century show the stone portion of the warehouse. By 1912, the Sanborn map of Bonner identified the stone warehouse as a sash and door factory. Already at this date, several other buildings connected to the stone building. A cutting room extended from the east wall; a planing mill extended from the north; and a sash and door storage building occupied the footprint of the western portion of the frame addition, connected by hallways to the middle and north sections of the stone warehouse. In a pre-1908 overview photo of the mill that shows the dam's powerhouse, a single story structure can be seen to the west of the stone warehouse. The loft area (upper half story) of the frame addition contains several beams on which mill employees have written their names over the decades. The earliest discernable dated name is from 1917.

Most likely between 1908 and 1917, a second story was added to the sash and door storage building. The 1921 Sanborn map shows essentially the same building footprint for the sash and door factory (stone warehouse) as seen in the 1912 map; however, the sash and door storage building (frame addition) was labeled "moulding shed." Within five years the Anaconda Company had converted the sash and door factory into a box factory and the sash and door storage building into a box factory warehouse ("Map Showing Property of Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Bonner, Mont.," 1911, revised 1926, SLC). At this time, the box factory and its warehouse were only connected at the north and mid sections. At the close of the 1930s, however, the west elevation of the stone warehouse (box factory) was fully connected to the frame addition. According to Onnie Hamma, who worked at the mill during the 1930s, the box factory produced apple and butter boxes, along with egg crates. Although the planing mill can still be seen attached to the warehouse in a 1972 aerial photo, it was eventually removed in the years that followed. For a period of time, the building served as the headquarters to the mill's maintenance department, until that function was subsumed by the plywood plant.

The Warehouse retains all seven aspects of integrity. The majority of the changes to the building occurred during the period of significance and they are related to the dynamics of an industrial setting that constantly changes with the fluctuating business

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conditions. The aspect of integrity of design is the most vital aspect of integrity; the Warehouse retains the ability to convey its historical significance and is a contributing building to the Bonner Company Town Historic District. (See Figure 69)

**The Pipe Shop (one contributing building)**, is located in a cluster of buildings west of the stud mill and east of the plywood plant, including the garage, warehouse, machine shop, and carpenter shop. It is physically connected to the garage. The pipe shop is a one story, rectangular building with gable roof, measuring 53' by 73'. The building appears to have originally been a shed roof, cobble structure, but was eventually expanded with brick to its current dimensions. A modern plywood-sided, shed roof addition with two pedestrian and one metal garage doors attaches to the west elevation. Asphalt sheeting covers the roof of the main building, while corrugated metal covers the shed addition.

The east elevation serves as the main entrance to the building, albeit now accessed through the shed addition. This side of the pipe shop contains seven six-over-six single-hung windows, five of which are enclosed in the shed addition. The original entrance to the pipe shop, accessed through the shed addition, consists of double board and batten, cross-braced industrial doors framed beneath a four-row brick arch. A steel I-beam extends from beyond the door opening into the pipe shop, and was most likely used for hoisting and moving heavy objects. The south elevation reveals the shape of the original building in the sharp demarcation between cobble and brick. The original cobble portions measures 26' wide. Three window openings line the south elevation, none of which appear to contain original windows, having either been covered with plywood or replaced with single pane sashes. A swamp cooler protrudes from one window opening. An industrial board-and-batten cross-braced double door provides the only access to the south elevation. An S-bracket, similar to those found on the exterior of the stone warehouse, is anchored to the southeast corner of the building. Two doors access the pipe shop's north elevation—a board-and-batten cross-braced pedestrian door and a board-and-batten industrial door arched by four rows of bricks. A modern door, with a nine-light window, accesses the north side of the shed addition. On the north elevation of the main building, four windows once opened into the pipe shop—one located to the east of the industrial door, one between the industrial door and the pedestrian door, and two to the west of the pedestrian door. With the exception of one window that has been replaced with a single pane sash, all the rest are six-over-six single-hung sashes. Some portions of original brickwork have been replaced over the years. The west elevation joins the east side of the garage.

The construction date of the pipe shop is unknown, although the older, cobble portion of the building most likely dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. An undated photograph shows the shed-roof original building along with the stone warehouse (door and sash/box factory), water tower, and lumber shed. The 1912 Sanborn map identifies today's pipe shop as containing glazing, glass, and paint rooms, to the west of which was a connected a "hot blast dry kiln." A 1921 map of the Bonner Anaconda Company property labels the structure as the paint shop (Building 210). By the late 1930s, the original stone building had been expanded into the gable-roofed structure present today. When the building was converted from a paint shop into a pipe shop is unknown.

The Pipe Shop retains integrity of the design, setting, workmanship, feeling and association. The aspect of integrity of materials has been diminished slightly through the changes to the building; at first blush the transition from rubble walls to brick walls appears to diminish integrity of materials. However it should be noted that the expansion of the building occurred in the 1930s, a period of transition and expansion for the mill. The 1930s expansion of the mill resulted in construction of new buildings, additions to existing buildings, even moving of employee houses. The expansion dramatically expanded the production capability of the mill. The majority of the changes to the building occurred within the period of significance and they are related to the dynamics of an industrial setting that constantly changes with the fluctuating business conditions. The aspect of integrity of design is the most vital aspect of integrity; the Pipe Shop retains the ability to convey its historical significance and is a contributing building to the Bonner Company Town Historic District. (See Figure 70)

**The Garage (one non-contributing building)**, is located in a cluster of buildings west of the stud mill and east of the plywood plant, which also includes the warehouse, pipe shop, machine shop, and carpenter shop. It is physically connected to both the pipe shop and warehouse. The garage, measuring 200' by 75', is a one story, rectangular frame structure on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. Asphalt sheeting covers its flat roof. The east elevation of the garage connects with the pipe shop while the north elevation attaches to the frame warehouse addition. Exposed portions of the east elevation are clad in 1" by 6" beveled tongue-and-groove siding. The south, west, and exposed portion of the north elevation are clad in plywood sheets, presumably replacing earlier 1" by 6" siding.

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A garage door and two pedestrian doors provide access to the building through the front (west) elevation. No unique architectural characteristics define the plywood-covered portion of the north elevation that extends beyond the frame warehouse addition. Two pedestrian doors, one of which is currently boarded shut, and one large garage door, access the south elevation, which faces the plywood plant. On the east elevation, between the southern edge of the building and the pipe shop, five windows once allowed light into the garage. One is currently sealed shut with plywood. The remaining windows include four four-light fixed sashes and one two-light fixed sash. A partially-enclosed metal ladder accesses the roof. Near the pipe shop, a small shed, possibly for fire suppression plumbing, connects to the garage. A portion of the garage is visible between the pipe shop and the warehouse. A wood, single light pedestrian door accesses the garage along this section of the east elevation. Also, a metal stairway connects to the garage just south of the door, allowing access to the roofs of both the pipe shop and garage.

Construction of the garage likely occurred between 1930 and 1936, since it is not present on early plats and maps dating from 1930 or earlier, but does appear on a map from 1936. Little else is known about the history of construction and use of this facility.

The building has diminished integrity of design, materials and workmanship due to the changes and alterations that have occurred. The dates of the alterations are unknown; however, the utilization of plywood and other modern materials suggests the changes are within the last 50 years. Due to the diminished integrity, the garage is a non-contributing building. (See Figure 71)

**The Machine Shop (one contributing building)**, is located in a cluster of buildings west of the stud mill and east of the plywood plant that also includes the warehouse, pipe shop, garage, and carpenter shop. The shop, measuring approximately 88' by 95', is a two-story rectangular frame building on a concrete foundation. Its roof is covered with silver-painted asphalt sheeting. Two metal-capped chimneys and two capped vent pipes protrude from the east side of the roof. A large fuel conveyance tube towers over the west side of the building. Attached additions include a shed roof structure, roofed with asphalt sheeting, along the west elevation; a small shed, covered with corrugated metal roofing, along the south elevation; and a small red fire valve shed attached to the building's east elevation. The entire building, with the exception of the south elevation plywood-covered shed, is clad in 1" by 6" beveled tongue-and-groove siding.

The north elevation of the main building has two industrial board-and-batten cross-braced double doors—one larger door centered in the building and a smaller one to its east. The smaller door opens to what is known as the blacksmith shop. A two-panel pedestrian door, with one light fixed window also provides access to the north side of the building. Light enters the building via two 16-over-16 single-hung sashes. The north side of the shed addition contains an industrial board-and-batten cross-braced double door and a six-over-six single-hung sash. A fan unit is attached to the side of the building, just below the roof ridgeline. A shed-roof addition spans the entire length of the west elevation. It contains eight six-over-six single-hung windows, all of which are either boarded shut or painted over. The fuel/scrap conveyance tube sits atop a metal brace anchored to the roof of the addition. Like the north elevation, the south elevation of the shed-roof addition contains an industrial board-and-batten cross-braced double door and a six-over-six single-hung sash, the bottom half of which is boarded over. The south elevation of the main building includes a large metal garage door towards the east side of the building; a two-panel pedestrian door, with one-light fixed window; two louvered vents; and a pedestrian door and modern single light fixed window that open to a second floor lunch room, accessed via a metal staircase. At one time, the east elevation originally had five sets of 16-over-16 single-hung sashes, but most are now boarded over or replaced with plexiglass. As noted above, a fire suppression sprinkler shed attaches to this elevation.

As with most other buildings in the historic district, research failed to ascertain the exact construction date of the machine shop; although, it appears to have been constructed sometime during the 1930s. An Anaconda Company map from 1930 does not show the shop, but a late 1930s photograph shows the building. The south elevation of the building shown in the photo lacks industrial doors and access to the second floor (assuming that the second floor had even been completed at that point). Early use of this building is also undocumented.

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The Machine Shop retains all aspects of integrity. Boarding of the windows has slightly diminished integrity of materials. However, the vital aspect of integrity for the Machine Shop is design and the building retains integrity of design. The Machine Shop is a contributing building to the historic district. (See Figure 72)

**The Carpenter Shop (one contributing building)**, is located in a cluster of buildings west of the stud mill and east of the plywood plant that also includes the warehouse, pipe shop, garage, and machine shop. It physically connects to both the pipe shop and warehouse. It is a one-story, modified rectangular frame building. The foundation is not visible. Its gable roof is covered with silver-painted asphalt sheeting. A 4' diameter air conduit—used to convey hot, hydrocarbon-rich air from the veneer drier to the boiler—crosses above the west half of the building (Shimer, personal communication 2004). The west end of the building narrows to 12' in width, as opposed to the majority of the structure, which measures slightly over 21' wide. The entire building is covered with 1" by 6" beveled tongue-and-groove siding.

The north elevation contains four entrances to the building. Two wood pedestrian doors—one with one light and one with an eight-light fixed sash—access the mid portion of the building, and sit beneath a gable eave attached to the wall. Two sets of six-over-six double-hung sashes bracket the pedestrian doors, and a double industrial door near the west edge of the main building. A single pedestrian door accesses the pump house section. The only noteworthy features on the remaining elevations are doors and windows. The east elevation contains one board-and-batten, cross-braced double industrial door. The south elevation contains four sets of six-over-six single-hung sashes, several of which are covered with screens. The south elevation of the pump house section has two boarded over six-over-six single-hung sashes, and the west elevation has two six-over-six single-hung sashes.

The original precursor to the carpenter shop was a hand dug well, which is now enclosed by the narrow, west end of the building. This 80' deep, 30" wide rock-lined well was dug in 1895 and served the mills potable water needs until 1942, after which time it supplied emergency water to the mill's boilers (Shimer, personal communication 2004; "Declaration of Vested Groundwater Rights" form, Anaconda Forest Products, on file with Richard Shimer, Stimson Lumber Company, Bonner, Montana). Early photos from around the turn of the twentieth century and Anaconda Company mill maps show a water tower in the approximate location of the well. An Anaconda Company map from 1930 does not show the carpenter shop, although it does show a smaller building, which may either be the west end of the shop or may simply depict the well and water tank; however, an early 1940s photo shows the building, indicating the building is related to the 1930s expansion of the mill. A 1972 aerial photo of the Bonner Mill shows an addition on the western half of the south elevation which has since been removed.

The Carpenter Shop retains all seven aspects of integrity. The construction of the Carpenter Shop is related to the 1930s expansion of the mill. The Carpenter Shop easily conveys the historical significance of the mill to the historic district and is a contributing building. (See Figure 73)

**Statement of Integrity**

The Bonner Company Town Historic District retains a high degree of integrity. Although repeated expansion of the saw mill has occurred, which produced a repeated movement of residences and outbuildings, this cycle of expansion and movement reflects the historical development of the industrial company town. The essential physical features that comprise the district include the buildings and sites associated with the company town and the historic landscape. These features graphically and evocatively convey the significance of the historic district.

The seven aspects of integrity strongly evoke historical significance while illuminating the multiple layers of history for the district. The aspects of location, setting, feeling, and association of the residences in close proximity to the industrial saw mill reflect the historic origins of the company town. The aspects of design, workmanship, and materials are reflected in the architecture of the historic residences and outbuildings which form the heart of the historic district. The Bonner Company Town Historic District is directly associated with significant historical events, and since the district has retained significant historic characteristics, it can still evoke a compelling sense of those past events.



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One of the most compelling physical features of the historic district is the historic landscape. The historic landscape present at the Bonner Company Town Historic District retains a high degree of integrity. The historic landscape retains a significant concentration of resources associated with the historic company town in an industrial setting. These resources represent an area used for specific purposes that integrated the natural environment and shaped the environment to meet the needs and ideologies of a growing nation.

**Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

The contributing and non-contributing resources in the Bonner Company Town Historic District include buildings and sites. (See Figures 2 through 6) The count of the contributing and non-contributing resources is based upon the resources located within the boundaries of the district. The buildings include the employee houses, their associated outbuildings, the company office building or the one commercial building in town. The outbuildings are former alley dwelling units, sheds or garages. The alley dwelling units were constructed by the Anaconda Company as living quarters for single men employed at the mill; these living quarters would have been more desirable and offered more privacy than the company bunkhouses. The sheds were used for storage, primarily for firewood provided by the company; there is no evidence the company charged for the sheds. The garages were constructed for the upper echelon employees and were rented for a nominal monthly cost. The historic homes and associated outbuildings are currently being restored to their historic appearance; several of the structures are currently on blocks as they were going to be moved by their former owner. The stabilization and restoration plan for the historic homes includes placing these houses back on their original foundations. The sites include the previously recorded Bonner Mill Historic District, the Kelly Pine Baseball Field and the rural historic landscape of the Bonner Company Town. The following table lists each resource and contains a brief description, the dates of construction, notes whether it is a contributing or non-contributing resource and notes the type of resource.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources, Bonner Company Town Historic District.

Number	Description/Comments	Date	C or NC	Classification
2/254	National Folk style residence, 1 story, side gabled, compound "H" shaped floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
2/254 Outbuilding	Shed	Pre-1908	C	Building
4/292	National Folk style residence, 2 story side gable, "T" shaped floor plan	Pre-1908	NC	Building
4/292 Outbuilding	Shed	Pre-1908	C	Building
5/314	Queen Anne, two and ½ story residence, cross gabled, symmetrical	Pre-1908	C	Building
5/314 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit / currently shed	Ca. 1932	C	Building
7	Queen Anne, two and ½ story residence, hipped roof with asymmetrical cross gables	Pre-1908	C	Building
20/9219	National Folk style residence, 2 story rectangular floor plan	Ca. 1921	C	Building
20/9219 Outbuilding	Storage shed	Ca. 1921	C	Building
22/9225	National Folk style	Ca. 1921	C	Building

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	residence, 2 story rectangular floor plan			
22/9225 Outbuilding	Shed	Ca. 1921	C	Building
24/9231	National Folk style residence, 2 story rectangular floor plan	Ca. 1921	C	Building
24/9231 Outbuilding	Shed	Ca. 1921	C	Building
26/9237	National Folk style residence, 2 story rectangular floor plan	Ca. 1921	C	Building
26/9237 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, elements of Folk style architecture, currently a shed	Ca. 1921	C	Building
28/9243	National Folk style residence, front gabled 2 story rectangular plan	Ca. 1921	C	Building
28/9243 Outbuilding	Shed	Ca. 1921	C	Building
30/9249	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, cross gabled, "T" shaped floor plan	Ca. 1913	C	Building
30/9249 Outbuilding #1	Former alley dwelling unit / currently shed, cross gabled with elements of Folk style architecture	Ca. 1913	C	Building
30/9249 Outbuilding #2	Shed / Garage	modern	NC	Building
32/9257	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story with front gable, "L" shaped floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
32/9257 Outbuilding #1	Former alley dwelling unit, currently shed, side gabled with elements of Folk style architecture	Pre-1927	C	Building
32/9357 Outbuilding #2	Shed / Garage	Modern	NC	Building
34/9271	National Folk style residence, 2 story front gable rectangular plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
34/9271 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, elements of Folk style architecture /	Pre-1921	C	Building

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	currently shed			
36/9275	National Folk style residence, 2 story front gable rectangular plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
36/9275 Outbuilding	Shed	Pre-1921	C	Building
38/9283	National Folk style residence, 2 story cross gabled, "T" shaped floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
38/9283 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, side gables with elements of Folk style / currently shed / garage	Pre-1921	C	Building
40/9309	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story cross gable with rectangular floor plan	Pre-1913	C	Building
40/9309 Outbuilding #1	Former alley dwelling unit, side gables with elements of Folk style / currently shed	Pre-1921	C	Building
40/9309 Outbuilding #2	Garage, possibly modern or recent in origin	Modern	NC	Building
42/9317	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, cross gabled, square floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
42/9317 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, side gables with elements of Folk style / currently shed	Pre-1912	C	Building
44/9325	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, square floor plan with irregular roof lines	Ca. 1909	C	Building
44/9325 Outbuilding #1	Former alley dwelling unit, side gables, elements of Folk style / currently storage shed	Ca. 1909	C	Building
44/9325 Outbuilding #2	Shed / Garage	Modern	NC	Building
46/9333	National Folk style residence, 1 story, front gable, square floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
46/9333 Outbuilding #1	Former alley dwelling unit, side gables,	Ca. 1912	C	Building

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	elements of Folk style / currently storage shed			
46/9333 Outbuilding #2	Modern garage / carport	Modern	NC	Building
48/9345	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gabled roof, "T" shaped floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
48/9345 Outbuilding	Shed	Pre-1912	NC	Building
49/9410	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gabled roof, "T" shaped floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
50/9351	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gabled roof, "T" shaped floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
51/9422	National Folk style residence, 1 story cross gabled roof, "T" shaped floor plan	Ca. 1912	C	Building
51/9422 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, cross gables with elements of Folk style, currently shed	Ca. 1912	C	Building
52	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, irregular compound floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
52/ Outbuilding #1	Former alley dwelling unit, cross gables with elements of Folk style architecture/ currently shed	Pre-1912	C	Building
52/ Outbuilding #2	Modern garage	1980's	NC	Building
53/9434	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gabled rectangular floor plan	Ca. 1900	C	Building
53/9434 Outbuilding	Shed / garage	Ca. 1900	NC	Building
54/9367	National Folk style residence, 1 story, side gables, compound "H" shaped floor plan	Pre-1912	C	Building
54/9367 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, side gabled with	Pre-1912	C	Building

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	elements of Folk style			
55/9446	National Folk style residence, 2 story, front gabled rectangular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
55/9446 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, elements of Folk architecture / currently a shed	Ca. 1908	C	Building
56/9373	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gabled rectangular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
56/9373 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit,	Ca. 1908	C	Building
57/9462	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gables, rectangular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
57/9462 Outbuilding	Shed	Ca. 1908	C	Building
58/9389 and 9397	Post Office	1942	C	Building
58/9389 and 9397 (Post Office) Outbuilding	Shed / Storage facility	1942	C	Building
59/9478	National Folk style residence, 1 story, front gabled, rectangular floor plan	1919	C	Building
59/9478 Outbuilding #1	Shed	Ca. 1919	C	Building
59/9389 Outbuilding #2	Former alley dwelling unit, elements of Folk style architecture	Ca. 1919	C	Building
60/9407	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gabled irregular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
60/9407 Outbuilding	Garage	Ca. 1921	C	Building
61/9490	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, cross gabled irregular floor plan	1919	C	Building
61/9490 Outbuilding	Shed / Garage	Ca. 1921	NC	Building
62/9419	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross	Pre-1908	C	Building

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	gabled, "L" shaped floor plan			
62/9419 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit / currently a storage shed	Ca. 1921	C	Building
63/9504	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, cross gabled, rectangular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
63/9504 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, red brick chimney with Folk style elements	Pre-1908	C	Building
64/9433	National Folk style residence, 1 story cross gabled irregular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
64/9433 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, side gabled with Folk style elements	Pre-1908	C	Building
65/9522	Folk Style residence, 1 story, cross gables, rectangular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
65/9522 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, with Folk style elements, currently a shed	Pre-1908	C	Building
66/9455	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gables, "T" shaped floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
66/9445 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, side gabled with Folk style elements	Pre-1908	C	Building
67/9538	National Folk style residence, 2 story, front gabled, rectangular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
67/9538 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, currently a shed	Pre-1908	NC	Building
68/9461	National Folk style residence, 1 story, cross gabled "T" shaped floor plan	Ca. 1912	C	Building
68/9461 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, currently a shed	Ca. 1912	C	Building
69/9556	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, front gabled rectangular	Pre-1908	C	Building

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	floor plan			
69/9556 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, currently a shed	Ca. 1912	C	Building
70/9469	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story front gabled rectangular floor plan	Pre-1936 (moved in 1936 for mill expansion)	C	Building
70/9469 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit, cross gabled / currently storage shed	Pre-1936	C	Building
71/9574	National Folk style residence, 2 story, front gabled rectangular floor plan	Pre-1908	C	Building
71/9574 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit	Pre-1908	C	Building
72/9481	National Folk style residence, 1 ½ story, cross gables, rectangular floor plan	Pre-1936 (moved in 1936 for mill expansion)	C	Building
72/9481 Outbuilding	Former alley dwelling unit	Pre-1936	C	Building
The White House	Anaconda Company Lumber Department Office Building, elements of National Folk and Craftsman styles	Ca. 1940	C	Building
Kelly Pine Field	Kelly Pine Baseball Field		C	Site
Bonner Company Town Historic Landscape		1898	C	Site
Bonner Dam	Bonner Industrial Mill District	1980	NC	Building
The Stud Mill	Bonner Industrial Mill District	1921	NC	Building
Compressor Building	Bonner Industrial Mill District	1930s	NC	Building
Dry Kiln Building and Cooling Shed	Bonner Industrial Mill District	1940s	NC	Building
The Warehouse	Bonner Industrial Mill District	1908	C	Building
The Pipe Shop	Bonner Industrial Mill District	1912	C	Building
The Garage	Bonner Industrial Mill District	Circa 1936	NC	Building
The Machine Shop	Bonner Industrial Mill District	Circa 1936	C	Building

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	District			
The Carpenters Shop	Bonner Industrial Mill District	Circa 1936	C	Building



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Statement of Significance (continued)

*The Northern Pacific Railroad, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and Bonner*

Bonner's origin as a company town operating the largest sawmill in the Pacific Northwest and Northern Rockies is tied to two separate industries which had profound influence on the development and history of the United States, the arrival of the transcontinental railroads and the emergence of hard rock mining. The rise of the lumber industry in Montana is related to a number of factors which originated beyond the state's borders. The national timber industry shifted production from the Great Lakes region to the southeast, which resulted in higher lumber prices. With the arrival of the railroad, western timber production jumped in response to the prices of southern timber. In addition, the emergence of hard rock mining in the West created another market for timber products. These two industries, hard rock mining and the railroad, were voracious consumers of wood products. The saw mill at Bonner was initially constructed to supply the Northern Pacific Railroad but rose to prominence as a company town providing lumber for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. These two giant corporations, especially the Anaconda, would reign over Montana's people and cities in a manner that has never been seen before and their interests merged in Bonner.

The federal Railroad Land Grant Act granted the Northern Pacific Railroad alternating sections along the route. In those states where road construction was simple, the Northern Pacific received ten alternating sections on either side of the right of way. But in the states with more difficult terrain, including Montana, the Northern Pacific received twenty alternate sections on either side. The Northern Pacific land grant totaled more than fifty million acres of land, including over fourteen million acres in Montana.<sup>99</sup> The land grant allowed the Northern Pacific to select timber lands elsewhere rather than receiving title to lands along the right of way. The Northern Pacific selected sections of timber lands across Western Montana, and they selected timber lands in large blocks and in alternating sections creating a checkerboard property ownership that continues to confound Montana to this day. The Northern Pacific timber lands proved to be the source of the logs for the saw mill in Bonner. In an ironic twist, the allure of these railroad lands also led to the very demise of the corporation which built Bonner.

The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad across the northern tier of states and across Montana created economic opportunity and rampant speculation as to where the road and the associated depots and shop facilities would actually be built. Rumors were rampant across Western Montana and in Missoula as the Northern Pacific entered Montana. The Northern Pacific scouted locations in the Missoula valley and as a result of enticements from local businessmen, the NP chose Missoula for a passenger station and shop facilities. The Northern Pacific needed a vast amount of lumber in Montana, and so in 1881, they contracted with three Missoula businessmen to provide the materials. Missoula entrepreneurs Richard Eddy, Andrew Hammond and E.L. Bonner formed Eddy, Hammond & Company to provide the Northern Pacific with all necessary supplies, except steel, to construct the road for a distance of 175 miles.<sup>100</sup> The company immediately began operations to meet the needs of the Northern Pacific. Small sawmills were constructed along the road to provide ties, bridge timbers and pilings and to clear the right of way. The contract called for 21 million board feet of lumber, including 3,500 ties per mile of road along with timbers for trestles and bridges and lumber for buildings.<sup>101</sup>

Marcus Daly arrived in the small mining camp of Butte, Montana and immediately set out to seek his fortune. Historians have written volumes about Marcus Daly and his role in shaping the history of Montana and the emergence of the Anaconda Company as a copper monopoly. Invariably, historians agree that Daly possessed the vision to see vast potential well beyond the small, dying mining camp that was Butte. Marcus Daly and the company he created, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, would eventually dominate Montana and the world's copper industry. Part of Daly's vision for Butte and the control of the copper industry required timber, an incredible amount of timber. Daly's partnership in the Montana Improvement Company reveals that he was keenly aware of the vital relationship between mining and lumbering. The copper industry in its infancy was dominated by the mines of the Great Lakes Region, primarily the Calumet and Hecla syndicate of Michigan. The Michigan copper mines produced a higher grade of ore from

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<sup>99</sup> K. Ross Toole, *Montana: An Uncommon Land*, (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 9<sup>th</sup> ed, 1981), 92.

<sup>100</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner Montana*, (Gateway Printing, Missoula, MT 1976), 7.

<sup>101</sup> Dale Johnson, *Andrew B. Hammond: Education of a Capitalist on the Montana Frontier*, (unpublished PhD dissertation, the University of Montana, 1976), 36.

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surface and near surface mines; the Keweenaw Peninsula “was the only place on earth where pure native copper was found in commercial quantities.”<sup>102</sup> The Michigan copper producers set up their own smelters and enjoyed the position of having the pre-eminent position of copper production in the world.

The copper deposits below Butte were of a lower grade, however, the immense quantity of ore below the richest hill on earth more than compensated. Daly understood implicitly the key to the nation’s copper monopoly was volume; Daly needed to reach deep below Butte to be able to produce the sheer volume of copper ore that would break the Calumet and Hecla’s control. However, once the low grade copper ore had been mined, Daly needed a reduction smelter to process the ore. Erecting a smelter in Anaconda was an integral part of Daly’s plan for breaking the Calumet and Hecla. K. Ross Toole states the obvious when he noted that “... by 1895 Butte’s destiny was not solely a matter determinable to local men. The Anaconda Company was the world’s greatest producer of copper, but more than that, it had already ceased to be merely a mining company. It was a railroad company, a water company, an electric light company, a hotel company, a coal company and a lumber company.”<sup>103</sup> The mines of Butte and the immense smelter in Anaconda required wood, a staggering amount of trees to shore the mines and to stoke the smelter furnace. Marcus Daly’s vision of a copper monopoly included Bonner.

In August of 1882, Marcus Daly, along with NP investor Washington Dunn, joined with Andrew Hammond, Richard Eddy, M. J. Connell, and E. L. Bonner in forming the Montana Improvement Company with a capital of two million dollars.<sup>104</sup> The Montana Improvement Company would not play any part in the contract with the Northern Pacific contract held by Eddy, Hammond & Co. Instead the Montana Improvement Company focused their logging operations on the timber lands held by the Northern Pacific. On June 6, 1886, the first log was sawed at the Bonner mill which was constructed by the Montana Improvement Company. The Montana Improvement Company held a 20 year contract with the Northern Pacific to supply timber, ties, cord wood and building materials for a 925 mile stretch of the route between Miles City and Walla Walla Junction and in return, the Northern Pacific agreed to haul the Montana Improvement Company’s products for less than fares charged to others.<sup>105</sup> This sweet heart deal would lead to the eventual demise of the Montana Improvement Company at the hands of President Cleveland’s administration and also to the alphabet soup of corporations that littered Bonner’s early history.

The 1878 Timber and Stone Act allowed “residents of states and territories to cut timber on mineral lands for the construction of buildings, for agricultural and mining needs, and for other domestic purposes subject only to the regulations drawn up by the Secretary of the Interior.”<sup>106</sup> Montana historian Dale Johnson argues that the loose phrasing of the act allowed the Secretary of the Interior and his aides to interpret and enforce the act and that Secretary H. M. Teller “according to his interpretation, the law allowed lumber dealers, sawmill operators and railroad contractors to cut timber from public lands for commercial purposes. This was the governmental interpretation when the Montana Improvement Company began lumbering operations in 1883.”<sup>107</sup>

Grover Cleveland was elected president in 1884 on a platform that promoted reform, a platform which he undertook vigorously after his inauguration in 1885. President Cleveland appointed Lucius Q. C. Lamar as the Secretary of the Interior who then appointed Andrew Jackson Sparks as Lands Commissioner. Lamar and Sparks chose a strict interpretation of the Timber Act and its provisions. This strict interpretation follows the lead set by President Cleveland. Cleveland was concerned about the public timber lands (forest reserves as they were referred to at the time) and stopping timber trespass was one of the issues he pushed. According to Gifford Pinchot, widely recognized as the father of the US Forest Service, President Cleveland was greatly concerned about destruction of the public forest reserves. Pinchot also described Cleveland’s position on the illegal timber trespass cutting, noting that “Cleveland was the uncompromising friend of forestry from first to last. In his first message to congress three years before, he had said ‘The time has

<sup>102</sup> Toole 1981, 167.

<sup>103</sup> K. Ross Toole, *A History of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company: A Study in the Relationships Between a State and Its People and a Corporation: 1880-196*. (unpublished PhD dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1954), 88.

<sup>104</sup> Johnson, 8.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid, 8.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid, 79.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid, 79.

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come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediless destruction.”<sup>108</sup> Pinchot obviously thought very highly of President Cleveland. K. Ross Toole argues that President Cleveland “was the first chief executive whose interest in conservation was more than passing.”<sup>109</sup> However, Johnson forcefully argues that Sparks’ interpretation of the Timber Act “... presented certain problems to residents of the region covered by the act. There was absolutely no way in which they could obtain lumber and cordwood. Actual ‘mineral land’ was very small in size when compared to the total acreage of the region.”<sup>110</sup>

Regardless of the reality on the ground and the problems created by the new strict interpretation of the Timber Act, the Cleveland administration chose to enforce the law as it saw fit. US Attorney General B. H. Brewster wrote to the Secretary of the Interior about the illegal trespass timber cutting by Eddy, Hammond and Co. for their contract with the Northern Pacific, stating that “...the road has long been completed, but the firm insists on keeping their mills on the reservation.”<sup>111</sup> They are running night and day, or were during the summer and fall, and are getting lumber, using the same in their own business. They are cutting out all the available timber.”<sup>112</sup> The eminent Montana historian K. Ross Toole wrote that when the Cleveland administration viewed a long list of abusive practices involving illegal cutting timber, “...prominent among the names of those who were doing the abusing was that of the Montana Improvement Company.”<sup>113</sup>

Secretary of the Interior Lamar gave the green light to institute civil and criminal suits against the Montana Improvement Company on four counts, the first count related to the sweet heart freight charges between the Northern Pacific and the Montana Improvement Company, the three remaining counts related to the timber cutting issues. In 1885, the United States government filed civil and criminal charges against the Montana Improvement Company, and even though the lawsuit dragged on for years, the result had immediate, profound, and chilling effects on the ownership and future of Bonner.

While the federal indictments slowly wound through the courts, the Montana Improvement Company continued lumbering activities. The *Weekly Missoulian* ran a story on October 30, 1889, which describes the Bonner company town’s role in the nation’s lumbering industry.

“For the past few years, Missoula County has been noted for its great lumber industry, each year hundred of millions of feet being shipped to different parts of the territory. Yesterday a Missoulian reporter called on Secretary Winstanley, of the Blackfoot Milling and Manufacturing Company, and gleaned some facts and figures in regard to this vast industry. The largest mill in the territory, as well as between Wisconsin and the coast, is the Blackfoot mill located about six miles east of Missoula on the Blackfoot River. At this mill during the operating season about 150 men are employed, and the great quantity of lumber turned out is shown by the report of the mill from April 1 to October 1 of this year, the enormous amount of 24,000,000 feet. The capacity of the mill is over 150,000 feet per day...”

“A market is found for the lumber produced in different parts of the Northwest. The greatest amount of lumber used by any one concern in the territory is by the Anaconda Mining Company, 80,000 feet being shipped each day to this company from the mills near Missoula.”

<sup>108</sup> Gifford Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, (Island Press, Washington D.C, 1987), 94.

<sup>109</sup> Toole, 1954, 67.

<sup>110</sup> Johnson, 80.

<sup>111</sup> This refers to timber reserves which is what public timber lands were referred to prior to the establishment of the national forests and does not refer to Indian Reservations as some historians note.

<sup>112</sup> Johnson, 81.

<sup>113</sup> Toole, 1954, 68.

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The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has just been supplied with 100,000 feet of lumber from Missoula, for the Butte and Gallatin extension of their road. Even at the present rate that the forests of Missoula County are supplying lumber, there is sufficient timber to last a decade of years."<sup>114</sup>

The Bonner mill would continue to produce staggering amounts of timber for the railroads and the Anaconda Company. In 1908, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway entered Missoula and its arrival produced two new sources of product for the mill. In addition to providing ties for the new line, the presence of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul "goaded the Northern Pacific to improve its passenger service by straightening long areas of track and building new lines. In some areas, double track was laid, one for passengers, the other for freight."<sup>115</sup> In addition to providing materials for the Northern Pacific improvements, the mill was also producing materials for the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. By 1934, Bonner was producing 2.3 million board feet of lumber for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.<sup>116</sup> In the early 1930's Bonner was regularly shipping product across the nation to 34 states, including Montana's neighboring states as well as distant and lumber producing states such as Wisconsin, Texas, Maine, Arkansas and more.<sup>117</sup> In 1922, the Bonner mill was producing nearly half a million feet of lumber daily for the Anaconda mines in Montana, Idaho, and Utah. That same year, the mill was producing 100,000,000 feet of lumber annually just for the Anaconda Company.<sup>118</sup> In addition, in 1922 the mill shipped 27,957,831 board feet to "Dealers and Contractors" along with 219,177 board feet to the NP, 186,713 board feet to the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway, 100,000 board feet to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and 27,895 board feet to the Milwaukee.<sup>119</sup> These six sources accounted for over 128 million board feet of lumber from the Bonner mill in 1922. In January, 1924, sixty railroad cars of logs per day arrived in Bonner for 26 straight days. This was the largest volume of logs ever in the state according to Don McKenzie, the new mill supervisor.<sup>120</sup>

Comparing the production of Bonner to other saw mills from around the region or across the nation from this time period is difficult for a number of reasons. The Anaconda Company was a very secretive corporation, a fact lamented by K. Ross Toole in the preface to his doctoral dissertation, noting that "company files are absolutely closed to all researchers" and that writing about the history of the company is "compounded by the fact that the company has always been notably secret about its affairs."<sup>121</sup> Toole cites national and international publications to bolster his argument, including *Fortune*, *The United States Investor*, *The New York Evening Post*, and the venerable *Engineering and Mining Journal*. However, it is possible to draw some general conclusions in an attempt to place the Bonner company town into a context. Frederick Weyerhaeuser organized the largest lumbering operation in the Pacific Northwest which consisted of the Edward Rutledge Timber Company, the Clearwater Timber Company, the Potlatch Lumber Company, the Bonner's Ferry Lumber Company and the Humbird Lumber Company. However, these mills at their peak production during this time period were only capable of producing fifty to seventy million board feet annually.<sup>122</sup> At an annual production in 1922 of over 128 million board feet, the Bonner mill clearly produced more timber than any one of Weyerhaeuser's mills, cementing its position as the single largest saw mill in the region.

The reaction to the federal indictments by the Montana Improvement Company created a confusing list of successor corporations designed to shield the partners and their assets from seizure by the federal government. Andrew Hammond went so far as to form new corporations to protect his other business interests in Missoula. Toole argued that the indictments, if successful, would be ruinous for the Anaconda Company, stating that "As of 1884, the Anaconda had a contract with various lumber companies, but primarily with the

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<sup>114</sup> *The Weekly Missoulian*, October 30, 1899.

<sup>115</sup> Allan J. Mathews, *A Guide to Historic Missoula*, (Montana Historical Society Press, Helena, 2002), 36.

<sup>116</sup> Production Statements 1934, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 2, Volume 227, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>118</sup> *The Sunday Missoulian*, July 3, 1922.

<sup>119</sup> *Op cit*.

<sup>120</sup> Kim Briggeman, Bonner Timeline: 1806 – 1992, (unpublished MSS in author's possession, 2008), 15.

<sup>121</sup> Toole, 1954, iii.

<sup>122</sup> Robert D. Baker, et al, *The National Forests of the Northern Region: A Living Legacy*, (USDA Forest Service, Region One, Missoula, 1993), 42.

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Montana Improvement Company, for 300,000 cords of wood. At the going price of cord wood, 5 dollars per cord, this amounted to a million and a half dollars. By 1883, the Anaconda Company was using 40,000 feet of timber per day in the mine alone, exclusive of the smelter.”<sup>123</sup> Toole also argued that “Daly, frightened by the close call of the Montana Improvement Company, set about creating his own lumber department.”<sup>124</sup> Daly’s brush with the Cleveland administration would have sweeping implications for Bonner.

The Blackfoot Milling Company took over the assets of the Montana Improvement Company which was subsequently succeeded by the Blackfoot Milling and Manufacturing Company. The sheer number and confusing permutations of the new corporations which sprung up in the wake of the federal indictments confused even the local newspaper. A series of *Missoulian* articles referred to the new company as the Big Blackfoot Milling and Manufacturing Company, the Big Blackfoot Company, or the Big Blackfoot Mining and Manufacturing Company.<sup>125</sup> Compiling an exhaustive list of the successor corporations and the newspaper reporter’s confusion is not of import, it is more instructive to look to the end result of the Cleveland administrations confrontation with the Montana Improvement Company. Political and economic fault lines would develop between Andrew Hammond and Marcus Daly. Hammond would eventually leave Montana in 1892 for California where he built a financial empire based on lumber, railroads and ships. In 1898, Marcus Daly purchased the Big Blackfoot Milling Company for nearly a million and a half dollars; the purchase included the saw mill, the company town, other various assets, and more importantly, timber lands up the Blackfoot and across Western Montana.

The future of the Bonner company town was cemented to the fortunes of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company when Daly bought out Hammond’s interest. The community of Bonner, like Butte, was dependent on the largest corporation in Montana and the world’s largest copper producer. Less than a year after Daly bought Bonner, the Anaconda was purchased by Standard Oil. The Anaconda, and by extension Bonner, would be controlled by industrialists and financiers such as Henry H. Rogers, William G. Rockefeller, and Albert C. Burrage, while Daly remained as the president of the Anaconda. Decisions regarding Bonner’s future would be made from 25 Broadway, New York City, the board room of the Anaconda Copper Company. The Bonner company town would be affected by people and events beyond the state’s borders and would be at the whim of events and people as far strung as Washington D.C., Boston, New York, London, and Paris.

The fate of the working men at Bonner was directly tied to the working men in Butte. F. A. Heinze, one of Butte’s Copper Barons, was particularly litigious and enjoyed success in the courts against the Anaconda since Heinze literally owned the Butte judiciary. A more complete discussion of Heinze and the Anaconda’s courtroom brawls is presented below. The following summary is presented to illustrate the comparison between the working men of Butte and Bonner and how it was viewed from across the United States and from financial centers from around the world. Heinze amassed a considerable fortune by stealing ore from mines located next to his through the vagaries of the federal Apex Law. The Apex Law addressed ore bodies as they extended underground and the legislation never contemplated a fractured and complex body of ores such as Butte. Heinze acquired the Minnie Healy claim and promptly moved laterally underground and began stealing ore from an adjacent claim owned by the Anaconda. Heinze’s legal tactic consisted primarily of delays, which would allow him to continue stealing hundreds of tons of rich ore. On October 22, 1903, as a result of another Heinze delaying tactic over the Minnie Healy case, the Anaconda shut down its entire Montana operations, except of course, the company newspapers. The working men in Butte and Bonner were thrown out of work together in a heavy handed action that was felt across Montana and watched with great interest by the financial centers of the world.

The immediate shut down idled 10,000 men that day and by the end of the week 80 percent of Montana’s entire work force was unemployed.<sup>126</sup> Toole, with his usual blunt assessment of the Anaconda noted that “This was no mere strike or shut out; it was the bludgeoning of an entire state.”<sup>127</sup> Heinze took to the stump and stood on the steps of the Butte Courthouse and said “These people are my enemies – fierce, bitter, implacable. But they are your enemies, too. If they crush me today, they will crush you tomorrow...

<sup>123</sup> Toole, 1954, 71.

<sup>124</sup> Toole, 1981, 162.

<sup>125</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, 11.

<sup>126</sup> Toole, 1954, 147.

<sup>127</sup> Toole, 1981, 207.

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They will force you to dwell in Standard Oil houses while you live – and they will bury you in Standard Oil coffins when you die.”<sup>128</sup> Heinze’s invocation of living in Standard Oil houses must have rang hollow to the idled working men living in company houses in Bonner.

The actions of the Anaconda were noticed across the nation and from financial districts around the world. Strangely, the Missoula newspapers were silent about the effects of the shut down in Missoula and Bonner. The *Missoulian* listed the “Blackfoot Lumber company” among the properties across Montana idled by the shutdown, which is the only reference to Bonner or Missoula during the length of the crises.<sup>129</sup> The *London Times* weighed in on the Montana-wide shut down of the Anaconda operations, calling the action “propitious”.<sup>130</sup> The strike was short lived when the Montana legislature, called into special session by Montana Governor Joseph K. Toole, did the Anaconda’s bidding. The state legislature passed the Fair Trials Bill and the Anaconda gave the signal for Montana, and the working men of Bonner, to go back to work. The working men in Butte and Bonner would have strenuously disagreed with the assessment provided by the *London Times*. However, the ripple effects from the Butte courtroom to the Bonner company town are undeniable.

In 1955, the Anaconda switched from tunnel operations to open pit mining with the Berkley Pit, heralding the end of the symbiotic relationship between the mining industry and the lumbering industry. The Anaconda made changes to the Bonner operations as a result. In 1956, the mill added a mechanical de-barker and installed a chipper operation that created chipped wood materials which could then be sold to a nearby paper mill. The mill also began producing laminated wood beams up to twenty four feet in length. A three year modernization and expansion in 1960 included a \$225,000 factory for laminated beams and additional dry kilns.<sup>131</sup> The Anaconda Forest Products shut down their operations on June 23, 1972 and on June 26, Champion International Corporation announced they had purchased most of Anaconda Forest Product’s assets for \$117 million.<sup>132</sup> Champion subsequently sold the mill to Stimson Lumber Company which operated the mill until May, 2008,<sup>133</sup> when they announced the closure of the mill, thus ending 122 years of operations, the longest continually operating saw mill in the United States.

*Company Town of Bonner*

The company towns in the West were born out of a necessity to establish a stable and permanent workforce for the extraction of America’s isolated natural resources.<sup>134</sup> These industries soon became vital to America’s growth. The Anaconda Company expanded from a simple mining industry to the world’s largest copper producer, a formidable partner of the Northern Pacific Railroad and a significant water, electrical light, hotel, coal, and logging company within Montana.<sup>135</sup> (See Figure 103) The company town of Bonner was essential to the Anaconda Company’s growth; it provided lumber for various entities within the state of Montana and also shipped lumber to over 30 states, numerous railroads, other mining operations, and lumber companies.<sup>136</sup> The Bonner sawmill operated from 1886 to 2008, making it the longest operating mill town in the history of the U.S. Bonner’s success as a logging town is intrinsically tied to its identity as an efficiently run company town. At one point, the Bonner mill was considered the largest mill in the Northwest:

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<sup>128</sup> K. Ross Toole, *Twentieth Century Montana: A State of Extremes*, (The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, fifth edition, 1979), 99.

<sup>129</sup> *Missoulian*, October 23, 1903.

<sup>130</sup> Toole, 1954, 148.

<sup>131</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, 15.

<sup>132</sup> *Ibid*, 16.

<sup>133</sup> *Missoulian*, May 18, 2008.

<sup>134</sup> Kathy L. Marx, *Brookings, Oregon: A Case Study of a Professionally Planned Company Town*. (Unpublished Master thesis, University of Montana, Missoula, 2001), 25.

<sup>135</sup> K. Ross Toole, *A History of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company: A Study in the Relationships between a State and Its People and a Corporation: 1880-1896*. (Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1954), 88.

<sup>136</sup> Anaconda Forest Products Company Records, Series II, Vol. 223-234, 1934-1948.

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“The largest mill in the territory, as well as between Wisconsin and the coast, is the Blackfoot mill located about six miles east of Missoula on the Blackfoot River...the great quantity of lumber turned out is shown by the report of the mill from April 1 to October 1 of this year [1899], the enormous amount of 24,000,000 feet. The capacity of the mill is over 150,000 feet per day...”<sup>137</sup>

In contrast, Frederick Weyerhaeuser organized the largest lumbering operation in the Pacific Northwest consisting of five timber companies, but these mills at the peak of their production averaged 50 to 70 million board feet annually in the 1920's while the Bonner mill in 1922 was producing 128 million board feet annually.<sup>138</sup>

The definition of a “company town” is broad in scope due to the diverse subject that it seeks to define. Never were there two company towns exactly alike, even when towns were run by the same company. However, there are some general themes that consistently occur in company towns of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. One such major theme is ownership. Most, if not all of the land within a town's boundary was owned by a single company. In fact, the main difference that set company towns apart from other small towns was “the irrefutable issue of ownership”.<sup>139</sup> As seen in Bonner, the Anaconda Company owned virtually everything within the town with the exceptions of the Lutheran and Catholic Churches, whose land was given to the church for free with the condition that the property would revert back to the company if the church closed.<sup>140</sup>

A typical feature of any company town was the company owned and operated general store.<sup>141</sup> Since it was usually the only store in the town, and sometimes the only store within miles, the general store controlled what goods and services were available. It is not surprising then, that the most common complaint of living in a company town was the high prices and excessive mark-ups of food and clothing. Bonner's Company Store was unique because it wasn't the only store within Bonner that provided goods to the towns' residents; Kenneth Ross, Bonner mill manager from 1901 to 1927, makes reference to other stores operating in Bonner, although where these stores were located is not known.<sup>142</sup> The Company Store in Bonner was affiliated with the Missoula General Mercantile since A. B. Hammond owned shares in both.<sup>143</sup> Residents could order whatever they wanted from the Missoula Mercantile and the merchandise would be delivered to Bonner. The Company Store was also unusual in that it was operated on a not-for-profit basis; instead employees were charged only enough to pay for the goods themselves, while the mill absorbed the transportation costs from Missoula to Bonner.<sup>144</sup> This paternalistic practice was just one of the many ways the company fostered a loyal workforce, assuring them a full day's work in exchange for a full days pay.<sup>145</sup>

A paternalistic attitude towards employees is another common theme of company towns around the turn of the century.<sup>146</sup> The U. S. Bureau of Labor in 1904 wrote:

“One of the most important features in the industrial life of the last decade has been the rapid development on the part of employers of a growing interest in the welfare of their employees. It has been recognized more and more fully that the establishing of cordial relationships between employers and employees invariably results in a greater industrial efficiency on

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<sup>137</sup> *The Weekly Missoulian*, October 30, 1899.

<sup>138</sup> Robert D. Baker, et al, *The National Forests of the Northern Region: A Living Legacy*. (USDA Forest Service, Region One, Missoula, 1993), 42.

<sup>139</sup> Linda Carlson, *Company Towns of the Pacific Northwest*. (University of Washington Press, Seattle, 2008), 208.

<sup>140</sup> Kim Briggeman, *A Century of Grace 1905-2005 St. Ann Catholic Church Bonner, Montana*. (Unpublished manuscript, 2005), 4.

<sup>141</sup> Carlson, 101.

<sup>142</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers. (University of Montana, Missoula, Archives, Mss 156, Folder 1, 1922-1972), 31.

<sup>143</sup> Allen James Mathews, *A Guide to Historic Missoula*. (Montana Historical Society Press, Helena, Montana, 2002) 31.

<sup>144</sup> *Op cit*, 31.

<sup>145</sup> *Ibid*, 31.

<sup>146</sup> Alison K. Hoagland, *Report on Site Visit: Blackstone River Valley Special Resource Study*. (Michigan Technological University, Houghton, 2008), 4.

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the part of the workman....Among the most important of all work done in this particular direction is the provision for improved and sanitary living conditions".<sup>147</sup>

The Anaconda Company was exceptional in its effort to improve employee living conditions. A few of the paternalistic actions of the Anaconda Company towards its employees at Bonner included sidewalk and streets built by the mill for the residents at no cost,<sup>148</sup> a domestic water works system installed,<sup>149</sup> garden plots provided for each house,<sup>150</sup> fire wood delivered free of charge to each house before the installation of gas heat and turkeys delivered to each house as a Christmas treat.<sup>151</sup> Bosses, because of the great power they wielded, could make or break a company town's community spirit. A few were considered more like dictators than bosses, but most were paternalistic and remembered with fondness.<sup>152</sup>

An all too common theme throughout company towns was the general distrust between company management and union organizations. This animosity stemmed from the attempt on the company's part to control their employees, not only in their jobs but also personal details, such as what they ate and where they lived. Unions on the other hand wanted labor to be a united group, with the right and power to manage themselves. Strikes were common occurrences around the turn of the century coinciding with many labor union formations.<sup>153</sup> Because the company had control over housing, it frequently had control over the labor situation too, since "a worker tempted to strike had to anticipate not only the loss of his job, but also the eviction of his family".<sup>154</sup> Unions were seldom invited into company towns and, if a union was successful, a clear subservient attitude to the company was expected.<sup>155</sup>

As noted before, Bonner was a unique town among other company towns on the western frontier. In Bonner, almost every worker was part of some union from at least the early 1900s until 1917, when the unions within Bonner were dissolved.<sup>156</sup> Among the unions operating in Bonner before 1917 was The Western Labor Union,<sup>157</sup> The Carpenter's Union,<sup>158</sup> and others belonging to the Montana Federation of Labor.<sup>159</sup> The reason why these labor unions were dissolved in 1917 is not known; however they were most likely disbanded in an effort to curb further union troubles after the strike of 1917.<sup>160</sup> With the beginning of World War I, the infamous International Workers of the World Union collapsed because of their socialistic tendencies and anti-patriotic demonstrations. In a letter to Senator Henry Myers from the Missoulian businessmen, the IWWs were said to have been "insulting the flag, belittling the authority of the government ...terrorized the lumber camps..." The letter insisted that federal troops be deployed "to disperse or arrest

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<sup>147</sup> Exhibit of the US Bureau of Labor at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. US House of Representatives, (Doc. 343, Part 5. 58<sup>th</sup> Congress, 20<sup>th</sup> Session. Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office. 1904), 1191-1194.

<sup>148</sup> Letter dated January 30, 1901 to Marshall and Stiff from A. C. M. Co., mentions sidewalks and streets in Bonner (Mss 57, Series I, Subseries 2, Box 3, Vol. 4), 45.

<sup>149</sup> Letter dated April 1898 to Marcus Daily about the mill sale from A. B. Hammond, mentions a domestic water works system in Bonner at the cost of 7,647.00 (Mss 57, Series I, Subseries 4, Box 268, Folder 2).

<sup>150</sup> *The Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922.

<sup>151</sup> Personal Communication Theola J. Dufresne (OH 419-06, Milltown Oral Histories Project, Interviewers: Caitlin DeSilvey and Minnie Smith, Interviewees: Leo D. and Theola J. Dufresne, 10-26-2007), 21-22.

<sup>152</sup> Carlson, 211.

<sup>153</sup> The International Workers of the World Union formed in 1905 in Chicago. K. Ross Toole. *Twentieth Century Montana: A State of Extremes*. (University of Oklahoma Press, 1972), 128.

<sup>154</sup> *Op cit*, 27.

<sup>155</sup> *Ibid*, 189.

<sup>156</sup> John H. Toole, *The Baron, the Logger, the Miner and Me*. (Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1984), 44.

<sup>157</sup> Letter from K. Ross addressed to the Western Labor Union, January 3, 1901 (Mss 57, Series I, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 3), 80.

<sup>158</sup> Letter from K. Ross addressed to The Carpenter's Union, March 29, 1902 (Mss 57, Series I, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 3), 100-103.

<sup>159</sup> Letter from K. Ross addressed to H. L. Soare, stating Bonner mill employees belong to the Western Labor Union, July 3, 1908 (Mss 57, Series I, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 3), 230.

<sup>160</sup> *The Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922.



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these traitors".<sup>161</sup> Among the signers of this letter was Kenneth Ross. Except for the Carpenter's Union which remained active in Bonner after 1917, there were no other organized unions until 1941.<sup>162</sup>

In a community that endeavored to provide life's necessities, a sound mind was as important as a sound body.<sup>163</sup> The company would organize recreational activities for the residents with baseball the commonly arranged activity for men; "nothing verifies a company town or any other town of the early 1900s like baseball".<sup>164</sup> Practically every company town or camp had its own baseball team with its own baseball diamond and communities would often compete with each other.<sup>165</sup> The first mention of Bonner's baseball team is in a newspaper clipping from 1913. It lists Bonner in the Bitterroot League with players Harry Egan, Cris Magnussen and "old reliable slinger Dutch Loehner" among others.<sup>166</sup> Bonner's baseball diamond was established in 1937 and named Kelly Pine Field, after one-handed baseball player Kelly Pine, who was killed in a car accident.<sup>167</sup> Three of Bonner's baseball stars went on to play pro-baseball: Howard Peers in 1947, Bill Jacobson in 1948 and Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant in 1953.

*Other Company Towns*

Other towns in Montana were thought of as company towns, including Butte, Anaconda, Trident, Somers, Hamilton, Libby, Colstrip, and Warland. Of these company towns, only Warland is abandoned and the location of the town remains vague. There are no company towns in Montana that are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Anaconda Company was a major employer in Butte, however, it was not the sole company operating in the town, nor did it assume government responsibility and establish and appoint the staff for the post office, school, and fire departments.<sup>168</sup> Because the economy of Butte was not completely "privatized" and since community services provided by the municipal government was not managed solely by one company, Butte is not considered a true company town.

Anaconda, Montana, is largely considered a company town, at one time managed by the Anaconda Company. However, the Anaconda Company did not own the employee housing; rather after acquiring the land where the town is now located, the company sold plots to their employees who then built their own houses. Through evaluating a town's land ownership, a distinction can be made between early western mining camps and company towns, although sometimes the lines are blurred, as in the case of Anaconda. Allen notes that "within most mining camps no single firm owned all the property or provided housing and other facilities, but [some] communities came to be wholly dominated by a single company and might legitimately be considered early versions of the Western company town".<sup>169</sup> Although the Anaconda Company controlled the economy of the town, it did not own all the land within the town limits, thus Anaconda was not a true company town but rather a mining camp, dominated by the Anaconda Mining Company, which eventually grew into an incorporated town.

Trident, near Three Forks, Montana, is an example of a true company town, although the company that originally owned Trident is unclear. The town was built around a cement manufacturing plant, which has operated continuously since 1908. The most recent operator of the cement plant is Holcim, Inc. Although Trident is no longer considered a company town, it still contains many aspects of a company town community; the cement plant is still a major employer in the town, the town's location remains relatively secluded and the population is small, with an estimated 3,000 people in 2000.<sup>170</sup>

<sup>161</sup> Toole, 44.

<sup>162</sup> Ibid, 45.

<sup>163</sup> Keith C. Peterson, *Company Town: Potlatch Idaho*. (Washington State University Press, Pullman, 1987), 129.

<sup>164</sup> James B. Allen, *The Company Town in the American West*. (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1966), 78.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid, 99.

<sup>166</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner*. (Gateway Printing, Missoula, MT, 2008), 105.

<sup>167</sup> Ibid, 105

<sup>168</sup> Allen, 108.

<sup>169</sup> Allen, 9.

<sup>170</sup> United States Census Bureau, *Trident CDP, Montana 2000*. (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>. Accessed April 15, 2009).

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Somers, Montana, was founded as a lumber town for the production of railroad ties for the Great Northern Railway.<sup>171</sup> The founder of the Somers mill, John O'Brian entered into a 20 year contract with the Great Northern on November 8, 1900. By 1901, the Somers sawmill, located on the bank of Flathead Lake, had begun production and a boomtown had sprung to life.<sup>172</sup> Typical of most company towns, all the land within Somers was owned by the company. Also, significant difference in size, style, location, and comfort was apparent between general laborer housing and manager housing. The Somers sawmill operated for 47 years from 1901 until 1948. Like Bonner, when the company closed, the town's population shrank; Somers exists today as a small community of approximately 556 people.<sup>173</sup>

Ramsey, Montana, is another example of an authentic company town in Montana's past. The DuPont Corporation owned Ramsey, located on Rocker Hill above central Butte, and operated the town for the manufacturing of explosives; often used in the numerous Butte mines. In 1912, the U.S. Government ordered the division of the DuPont Corporation into several smaller entities, ending the monopoly DuPont held over the black powder market.<sup>174</sup> Ramsey exists today, but only as a small community.

Numerous other company towns were scattered throughout the West. The town most comparable to Bonner is Potlatch, Idaho, for several reasons. The general worker's houses in Potlatch were built using a similar design, with slight variations in the porch, door and window placements. House size ranged from three to six rooms. Bonner's general laborer housing is very similar, with the main difference being the style of architecture used; in Potlatch the craftsmen style is dominant while in Bonner a vernacular design is employed.

The houses built for managers in Potlatch are individualized, situated away from the general worker's houses and across from a grassy park. The lot sizes are also quite different, with manager house lots generally larger. Bonner's manager housing is comparable, with a more complex architectural style used, more rooms included in each house, and situated on spacious lots in a straight row across from a grassy park that originally contained a company garden. All of the houses in Potlatch were designed from a limited number of basic patterns by the same architect.<sup>175</sup> Potlatch's houses are not "structures of exquisite architectural design", rather, like Bonner's predominantly "Folk" or vernacular building design, they were built for functionality.<sup>176</sup> Houses built for utility rather than style are typical of lumber company town architecture.<sup>177</sup> Similar to Bonner, the arrangement of the buildings, streets, sidewalks, trees, and yards in Potlatch are precise and orderly, so that a person observing the neighborhood at once understands it was part of a planned community.<sup>178</sup> Potlatch was listed on the National Register on September 11, 1986.<sup>179</sup> As of the date of this nomination, Potlatch is the only company town listed on the National Register across the Northern Rockies, a geographic swath that covers Western Washington, all of Idaho and Montana and Wyoming.

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<sup>171</sup> Henry Elwood et al, *Somers, Montana: The Company Town*. (Thomas Printing, Inc., Montana, Kalispell, 1976), 21.

<sup>172</sup> Ibid, 6.

<sup>173</sup> United States Census Bureau, *Somers CDP, Montana 2000*. (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>. Accessed April 17, 2009.)

<sup>174</sup> Society of Explosives Engineers, Inc., *History of Explosives and Blasting*. (<http://www.explosives.org/HistoryofExplosives.htm>. Accessed April 16, 2009).

<sup>175</sup> National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, 1986, *Historic Resources of Potlatch: Commercial Historic District*. (Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Boise), 4.

<sup>176</sup> Ibid, 4.

<sup>177</sup> National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Potlatch, Nomination Description.

<sup>178</sup> National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Potlatch, Worker's Neighborhood Historic District, 5.

<sup>179</sup> National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, 1986, *Historic Resources of Potlatch*. (Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, Boise).

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*Company Town Architecture and Bonner*

Because Bonner's location was so isolated from Missoula, and could only be accessed in the early years by a road over Marshall Grade<sup>180</sup> and later by a winding road through Hellgate Canyon, the Anaconda Company decided "to provide living facilities for the mill employees and their families".<sup>181</sup> The exact dates of when construction commenced on the town are lost, however a photograph from 1886 shows eight houses built facing an already complete sawmill, as well as other various buildings.<sup>182</sup> Housing for the workers at the Bonner mill was initially a way to attract a stable work force, since the location of the mill was secluded and commuting to and from Missoula was inefficient. The end result was an expression of interest in the welfare of their employees that sets Bonner apart from other early mill towns. James B. Allen in *The Company Town of the American West*, states that a common development of company towns was the "primary interest in [the company's] business, at first providing only minimal facilities for its employees".<sup>183</sup> In Bonner, however, the first houses most likely served as homes for managers, but others were built for skilled laborers as well and bunkhouses constructed for general workers. Allen continues to say that company towns were initially only bachelor communities, with families moving in after more stable and permanent living conditions were obtained for the workers.<sup>184</sup> Again Bonner is shown to be an exception, since families were living in Bonner as early as 1886<sup>185</sup> and the first birth in Bonner was recorded on April 8, 1887.<sup>186</sup>

With increased production and expansion at Bonner came a shortage of company housing in the 1890s. This expansion spurred the construction of many buildings in Bonner, including the Masonic Lodge (also serving as the first school) completed in 1889, the Margaret Hotel built in 1892 and many houses for employees. By April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1901, 44 dwellings had been built in Bonner.<sup>187</sup> One long term resident of Bonner recalls that most of the houses in Bonner were built by the Anaconda Company between 1898 and 1917.<sup>188</sup> (See Figure 104)

Research on the approach of deciding a company towns' architecture has been minimal. It is assumed that the company's decision of the style of architecture that would be used was unique and specific to each company town. However, although there were no universal guide lines followed in designing company housing, some common concepts prevailed. The term "company town" often summons to mind "images of control, of paternalistic managers who hand picked everything from house design and paint colors" to landscaping.<sup>189</sup> As company managers often had the final say on every aspect of a house, a general uniformity of all the houses was common. The main reason for uniformity was economy. If all the same style was used, then all the same materials were utilized and the company could save money through purchasing in bulk.<sup>190</sup> Yet another reason for consistent house styles could have been to save money on building plans, since one house could be designed and the plan re-used on subsequent houses. Like other company towns, Bonner's company housing was built using the same style of architecture for each house, with the exceptions of the houses on Manager's Row, which were generally larger and more individualized.

Some companies provided residents with natural scenery to enjoy while others, such in towns like Homestead, Pennsylvania, took no interest in the landscaping of their neighborhoods housing general laborers.<sup>191</sup> Through the technique of landscaping each house identically, the non-commercial space within a town was controlled. For the same reason of restricting space, many neighborhoods

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<sup>180</sup> Arthur L. Stone, *Following Old Trails II: To Bonner*. (*The Missoulian*, June 24, 1911).

<sup>181</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, 19-20.

<sup>182</sup> Ibid, 20.

<sup>183</sup> Allen, 78.

<sup>184</sup> Ibid, 78.

<sup>185</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, 20.

<sup>186</sup> *The Weekly Missoulian*, April 8, 1887.

<sup>187</sup> *Op cit*, 21-22.

<sup>188</sup> Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant personal communication, Susan L. Knudsen, August 25, 2008.

<sup>189</sup> Carlson, 8.

<sup>190</sup> Ibid, 32.

<sup>191</sup> Margaret Byington, *Homestead, The Households of a Mill Town*. (Charities Publication Committee, New York, 2002), 48-49.

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were planned in straight, orderly rows, unless location required the town to follow the natural terrain.<sup>192</sup> The Anaconda Company provided each worker's house in Bonner with landscaping and ample space between structures for privacy, while the town's relatively level location made possible the construction of houses in straight rows. (See Figure 105) Allen noted Bonner as an "outstanding sawmill town in the United States. Its well-kept homes, paved streets and fine landscaping all contribute to making Bonner an attractive community."<sup>193</sup> Arthur L. Stone in his reminisces, *Following Old Trails*, describes Bonner in 1911 as a beautiful town that emerged from the "uncouthness of a camp into the charm of a model mill town" containing "many beautiful cottage homes [with] well-kept lawns and beautiful flowers about them".<sup>194</sup>

Company housing architecture and community design was not always regarded with fondness however. Margaret Byington in *Homestead, The Households of a Mill Town* describes company housing as dreary and crowded:

In parts where working people live, few evidences are found of making residences attractive architecturally. They are of that dreary, small, closely-set frame structure so characteristic of a rapidly growing industrial community. The real-estate companies, in their desire for economy, naturally plan their houses on an inexpensive scale and, as far as possible, uniform scale, and rising land values lead to the use of narrow lots.<sup>195</sup>

The main architecture style utilized on the general laborer housing in Bonner is the "post-railroad" National Folk style. This structural design is employed on over 40 houses in Bonner that still stand today.

Folk houses are sometimes called "vernacular houses" or houses built by individuals who lacked specific training but nonetheless were guided "by a series of conventions built up in their locality, paying little attention to what may be fashionable on an international scale".<sup>196</sup> In the case of Bonner, the company houses were most likely designed by the mill engineers and constructed by mill employees. (See Figure 106)

The American Folk house style in its original sense refers to the Native American dwellings that pre-date 1900.<sup>197</sup> The "pre-railroad" Folk house design was dominated from the seventeenth century to circa 1850-1890 and in some places as late as 1920. This style of folk housing was characterized by modest sized dwellings, mainly constructed of local materials without a stylistic design. The lack of pervading stylistic design was due to the inefficient transportation system of the time. Only the affluent could afford to transport such building materials as lumber, brick, and stone over land.<sup>198</sup> The only other way of transport was over water, thus restricting building materials to locally obtained goods. On the east coast, where forests supplied ample amounts of timber, a wooden "pre-railroad" Folk style of house became the standard.<sup>199</sup> Although settlement did not reach places farther west where timber was sparse until the late nineteenth century, the few years of "pre-railroad" Folk design growth saw houses commonly constructed from crude masonry and sod.<sup>200</sup>

The character of Folk style housing changed dramatically with the arrival of the railroads.<sup>201</sup> The most apparent change to the Folk style housing happened during the period from 1850-1890, when railroads were being built with surprising speed. The remoteness of location and the time when the railroad arrived near the location correlates closely to the changes in Folk housing design. Train

<sup>192</sup> Allen, 81.

<sup>193</sup> Ibid, 162.

<sup>194</sup> Stone, June 24, 1911.

<sup>195</sup> Byington, 47.

<sup>196</sup> Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1: Houses*. (University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst 1984), 107.

<sup>197</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (Alfred A. Knopf, New York 2000), 65.

<sup>198</sup> Ibid, 75.

<sup>199</sup> Ibid, 75.

<sup>200</sup> Ibid, 75.

<sup>201</sup> Ibid, 89.

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transportation meant that bulky items such as lumber could be transported rapidly and cheaply over long distances. Folk houses built with logs, sod, rough stone or heavy frames became “old fashioned”, the old designs were rapidly abandoned for new wooden houses with braced framing covered by wood cladding.<sup>202</sup>

The Folk design exhibited by the Bonner houses is one method through which the mill endeavored to increase the productivity of the workers. The consistent Folk or vernacular architecture at Bonner served to economize construction costs, control space within the town, provide adequate shelter for employees, attract a family orientated and thus stable workforce to the community, and foster a community spirit that would ultimately result in a loyal workforce. (See Figure 107) L. Martin Perry wrote extensively about coal company towns from 1854-1941, and he argued that, “Paternalistic company owners provided housing intended to develop loyalty and to maintain a healthy workforce”.<sup>203</sup> The essence of the town of Bonner centers on its historic existence as a company town; constructed to meet the needs of the employees and management.

Bonner is just one of many company towns in Montana and the United States, but it is a unique example in many ways. The saw mill operated for over 120 years, making it the longest working sawmill in the history of the United States. Because of company ownership, the integrity of the buildings and dwellings at Bonner as a whole are well preserved. The houses built for the general laborers are excellent examples of the “post railroad” Folk housing architecture; a design built for functionality.<sup>204</sup> Houses built for utility rather than style are typical of lumber company town architecture.<sup>205</sup> Historical accounts of Bonner collectively reveal a company that not only provided Montana and the United States with quality lumber for 120 years but also provided for its employees in a manner that far exceeded other company town’s paternalistic generosity. In a feature story that appeared in 1922 in the Sunday Missoulian, Bonner is described as an “anything but average” model town founded on a “one word industrial creed: co-operation”.<sup>206</sup> The success of the Anaconda Company’s sawmill at Bonner is intrinsically tied to Bonner’s identity as an efficiently run company town.

***The Bonner Company Town and Company Towns of the National Register of Historic Places***

The Bonner Company Town Historic District is among the best preserved company towns in the United States. A review of company towns listed on the National Register of Historic Places reveals very few similar properties. There are a wide variety of types of company towns across the nation listed on the NRHP; there are however, only two company towns such as Bonner where the company controlled all social and economic aspects of the community. The original search for comparable company towns listed on the National Register of Historic Places included a search of the files of the Montana, Idaho, and Washington SHPO’s. The Intermountain Support Office, National Park Service, Denver, was also contacted for any information on company towns listed on the National Register. This initial search revealed one company town, Potlatch, Idaho, listed on the National Register. Subsequently, the search was expanded nationwide. SHPO’s from around the country provided the following examples of company towns listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The following includes a brief description of the company town, the NRHP significance, and date of listing if it is known.

The Potlatch Historic District in Potlatch, Idaho, was formally listed on the National Register in September 1986. Potlatch was a company town much like Bonner, totally dominated by the company in all economic and social aspects. Potlatch was constructed in 1903, by the Potlatch Lumber Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Weyerhaeuser Company. The district consists of three distinct districts, including the Commercial Historic District, the Worker’s Neighborhood Historic District, and the Nob Hill Historic District. The Commercial District consists of seven buildings, including a storage building, a produce building, a creamery, the railroad depot, a gymnasium, an implement store, and the administrative office building. The Worker’s Neighborhood District consists of 13 homes and the Catholic Church, and is the working class neighborhood where the mill employees lived in company

<sup>202</sup> Ibid, 89.

<sup>203</sup> L. Martin Perry, *Coal Company Towns in Eastern Kentucky, 1854-1941*. (Kentucky Heritage Counsel, Frankfurt, 1991).

<sup>204</sup> National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Potlatch, Commercial Historic District, 4.

<sup>205</sup> National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Potlatch, Nomination Description.

<sup>206</sup> *The Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922.

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houses. The Nob Hill District consists of 18 homes and a church, and is the neighborhood where mill management lived in company houses. The NR nomination form notes that "Potlatch's significance lies not in its architectural innovation or craftsmanship, but in its representation of company town planning and building design and its history. Potlatch is the best example of a company town in Idaho, and it was one of the largest and longest lived of the many Western lumber company towns."

The Paine Lumber Company District in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, consists of 13 buildings and one structure. There are nine contributing buildings and four non-contributing garages; the one structure is the remains of a concrete wall. The nine buildings include six row houses constructed in 1925, a bank constructed in 1925, a fire station constructed in 1927, and a barn constructed in 1925. None of the industrial structures associated with the lumber mill were standing at the time of the nomination. The district was formally listed on the NRHP in 1986 on the basis of its architectural and industrial significance at the state and local level. The Paine Lumber Company is related to the history of lumbering in the Fox River Valley, Wisconsin, in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The Fieldale Historic District, Henry County, Virginia, includes 331 contributing buildings and 119 non-contributing buildings. The district was formally listed on the NRHP in February, 2008, and is listed at the state and local level for its association with the cotton and textile industries of the Southern Piedmont country. In 1916, Marshal Field & Company, Chicago, constructed a company town and textile mill in order to produce quality towels and linens for the Marshall Field's Department stores. The majority of the contributing resources are Craftsman style bungalows constructed by the company for mill employees around 1920; other contributing buildings include a bank, two schools, and a number of commercial buildings. The commercial district includes a bank, a post office, two drug stores, a movie theatre, a café, and a grocery store. The mill consists of six contributing buildings that are still standing and being utilized by manufacturing and distribution companies. Marshal Field's constructed housing for the employees along with schools and churches but made no efforts to control what business's operated in the company town. The company sold the houses to the employees in 1941, and in 1953, the company sold the textile mills and demolished a large portion of the mill site. The textile mills finally closed in 2003 and the machinery and equipment were sold and moved to India. The Fieldale Historic District is associated with the history of the cotton industry and textile mills of the Southern Piedmont region, at one time the largest producer of cotton and cotton-goods in the world.

The United States Sheet and Tin Plate Company Concrete Houses are described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, and are located in Gary, Indiana, a company steel mill town. The historic district consists of four individual concrete houses, 58 terraces (two story apartment buildings) and 10 terraces (three story apartment buildings). The multiple property form notes that local lore indicates Thomas Edison provided the original idea for concrete houses for the steel mill employees but also that historic research failed to document any connection between Mr. Edison and U.S. Steel. The nomination documents the rise of U.S. Steel and Gary, Indiana, one of the world's largest producers of steel. Gary was a company town dominated by several large corporations and was built as a planned community for mills and employees from its inception in 1906. In addition to the concrete homes for company housing, local builders constructed kit homes designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, kit homes from Sears, as well as regular bungalow or Craftsman style homes. Gary, Indiana, had a commercial district separated from and not controlled by U.S. Steel. However, the historic district encompasses only the concrete housing complex constructed by U.S. Steel. The Jackson-Monroe Terraces Historic District is part of the US Sheet and Tin Plat Company Concrete Houses multiple properties and the district consists of three of the terraces in Gary, Indiana. Each terrace consists of 10 houses, and there are 30 houses within the district. The Polk Street Terraces Historic District is also part of the same multiple property form from Gary, and consists of two terraces. Each terrace consists of 10 houses; there are 20 houses within the historic district.

Fisher, Louisiana, is a company town constructed by the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company. The historic district consists of the railroad depot, commissary, opera house, company office, four houses for mill managers and 61 houses for the mill employees. The Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company (The 4-L) constructed the company town in 1900 and the nomination form notes that "Fisher is probably the best preserved turn-of-the-century townscape in the entire state." The 4-L owned Fisher until 1966 when the company sold its entire holdings to Boise Cascade Company.

Garyville, Louisiana, is a company town constructed by the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company in 1903. The historic district consists of 62 buildings including the company headquarters, the downtown commercial district, and the workers housing district. The

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commercial district consists of two stores, a saloon, a barbershop, a pharmacy, and a bank. The workers housing consists of small bungalows constructed by the company for employee housing. The company did not construct the commercial district nor did the company control the commercial operations in town. The saw mill operated from 1903 to 1931, which closely corresponds to Louisiana's boom in lumbering operations which lasted from 1890 to 1930. The nomination form notes the town has lost the railroad depot, commissary, the mill site, the hotel, and boarding houses. At one time, the Lyon Cypress mill was the largest cypress mill in the country. The nomination form mentions lumber mill operations in Louisiana were notably short lived and Garyville was typical of this short life span.

The Bemis Historic District, Bemis, Tennessee consists of 523 contributing structures and is associated with the cotton mills and the Jackson Fiber Company, a division of the Bemis Brothers Bag Company of St. Louis and Boston. Bemis is a planned community that was initially constructed in 1900 when the cotton mill was constructed. Bemis Historic District was formally listed on the NRHP on December 16, 1991. The district includes a wide variety of homes and commercial buildings. The nomination form notes Bemis is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the cotton industry and Bemis's role in producing cotton goods that were shipped worldwide. The form describes the eligibility of the historic district at the national level under Criterion C for the community planning and development associated with affordable housing for employees of industrial communities.

Speedway, Marion County, Indiana is a historic district located in Indianapolis. The district is an example of a planned residential community for an industrial complex, the Allison Engineering Company, one of the world's largest manufacturer's of the internal combustion engine for the automobile industry. The district consists of 304 contributing buildings, which includes a variety of homes and commercial buildings. Unlike a true company town, Allison did not own the houses or the commercial district. The historic district was formally listed on the NRHP in 1975 at the state level of significance.

Comparing Bonner with the above properties is a difficult task for several reasons. Comparing the lumber industry of the West to the automobile industry of the Midwest or with the textile industry of the South is problematic. While all three industries sought to control labor through the company town, each industry is unique and followed a different path in the attempt to exploit and control labor. In addition, the properties listed on the National Register exhibit a wide variety of types of the company town. The Anaconda Company owned all aspects of Bonner, from the mill site to the land under the churches to the company store to the employee houses. The historic districts in Gary and Speedway, Indiana, were planned communities constructed around an industrial complex; however, the industry had no ownership of the houses or the associated commercial districts.

The examples of lumber industry company towns also exhibit a large variety of types of company town. Garyville and Fisher, Louisiana, and Paine Lumber Company in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, were company lumbering towns where the company owned and controlled the employee housing but not the economic aspects of the community. The nomination form for Fisher notes the mill was in operation for 35 years, which in Louisiana lumbering history was a long period of time. By comparison, the Bonner mill was in continuous operation for 122 years and the Anaconda Company controlled not only the employee housing but all social and economic aspects of the community.

It is interesting to note that the nomination form for Bemis, Tennessee, discusses the "welfare capitalism system" utilized by the Bemis Brothers Bag Company. The Bemis Company pioneered affordable housing in an industrial setting and experimented with a variety of approaches to constructing affordable employee housing. The Bemis Company attitude towards the employee is very similar to the paternalistic approach utilized by the Anaconda Company in Bonner. Both approaches to labor by capital focused on meeting the needs of labor in an attempt, ultimately, to control and increase the productivity of the labor.

The closest, and possibly the more applicable, comparison to Bonner is represented by Potlatch, Idaho. The Weyerhaeuser Company and the Anaconda Company controlled all social and economic aspects of the company town. It is possible that the total ownership and control exerted by both companies was due to the remote location of each industrial saw mill. For example, it would be virtually impossible for the Allison Engineering Company to control all commercial activity in the capital city of Indiana. There are similarities between Bonner and Potlatch. For example, the manager and the employee homes were physically segregated in both towns. Both the Anaconda Company and the Weyerhaeuser Company provided housing for employees in an effort to attract and

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retain a stable workforce of married men. Both company towns utilized company stores in a similar effort; however, the Anaconda Company did not seek to make a profit from their company store. The review of the company towns listed on the National Register of Historic Places reveals that the Bonner Company Town Historic District is one of two company towns in the United States where the company controlled the social and economic development of the entire community.

***Labor and the Wobblies***

The Anaconda Company historically had an impeccable relationship with their employees at the Bonner mill. One of the biggest contributions the company made for the benefit of the employees was the town of Bonner itself. By June 19, 1901, the company had constructed 44 dwellings for employee residences.<sup>207</sup> The company not only purchased and constructed worker residences, but also built and maintained the county road, which was once called Blackfoot Road and now Highway 200, along with the corresponding sidewalks. The Big Blackfoot Milling Company, when owned by Andrew Hammond, built the sidewalk for the convenience of the residents.<sup>208</sup> Like the mill workers residences, the company furnished lumber, labor, and everything for the town including the company store, boarding houses, school, streets, and sidewalks. This was the beginning of the paternalistic attitude that the company held towards its' employees.

The Anaconda Company did not make any profits from the employee houses. This was in part an attempt to control labor issues and keep the employees well satisfied. By not making a profit from the employee residences, or from the company store, the company had an advantage that most other businesses did not. Cheap room and board could be considered a form of a bonus and no doubt made men think twice before making the decision to strike or "lay down on the job".<sup>209</sup> In an August 28, 1917 letter to Donovan Lumber Company about how to run a cookhouse or company store, Kenneth Ross stated:

Our company finds it necessary to run stores at our different plants for the protection of our employees, to keep them satisfied, and to see that they are getting fair treatment. We handle the houses that our employees live in in the same manner, just collecting sufficient rent to keep them in good repair, pay taxes and insurance, and I think I am safe in saying that our employees are as well satisfied as any other class of help in this country. The most important thing is to try and keep our employees satisfied, in order to get the best results, which I think we are getting from the system above outlined.<sup>210</sup>

Part of the company's paternalistic approach to labor was not only to provide cheap boarding for employees, but also to provide cheap food. In December 23, 1916, Kenneth Ross wrote to Anaconda Company President Con F. Kelley that "our logging camps and our Bonner boarding house will show a loss of at least five cents for each meal served. We have been charging 75 cents per day for board, while our meals at the present time are costing very nearly 90 cents per day per man."<sup>211</sup> During the start of World War I, Ross realized that the price of foodstuffs would rise. To help the people and employees of Bonner combat this problem, he instructed Mr. W.C. Lubrecht and Mr. Charles Hart, who were in charge of the company store at Bonner, to buy enough supplies to last the people of Bonner at least one year. The staggering supply of food was shipped to Bonner and it was decided that no matter how high the price

<sup>207</sup> Outgoing correspondence, April 25, 1901, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 19.

<sup>208</sup> Letter to Marshall & Stiff, January 30, 1901, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 2, Box 3, Volume 4, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 45.

<sup>209</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, "Guide to the Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972", (MSS 156, Series 2, Volume 227, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 31-32.

<sup>210</sup> Letter to Mr. J.J. Donovan from Kenneth Ross, August 28, 1917, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 2, Box 53, Folder 1, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 301.

<sup>211</sup> Letter to Mr. C.F. Kelley from Kenneth Ross, December 23, 1916, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 1, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 455-456.



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of goods rose, the company store would sell them at about the same price they had been charging. For example, sugar at the start of the war was retailing at around 6 cents, and a short time later rose to 11 to 12 cents.<sup>212</sup>

On the rare occasion that the store made a profit, profits were paid back to employees in dividends. All customers who were not employees had to pay the regular price.<sup>213</sup> When Hart told Ross that he would like the store to turn a profit Ross replied:

I said to him that we have 700 employees. It meant that the company would get 700 good days work done from men that were satisfied that that there was no profit being made off there (*sic*) food or clothing, whereas if they knew that we were making a profit off them out of the store and off the food they ate, we could not blame them for laying down on the job.<sup>214</sup>

From this discussion Mr. Hart immediately got the idea to create a large community garden for the residents of Bonner. Hart said that if Ross would plow an 11 acre horse pasture, and put in water works, he would show the residents of Bonner how to raise a garden. The garden was planted and later was referred to as "Victory Gardens" or "War Gardens". The 11 acres were divided into 80 different plots, each family having their lots staked off for them. The amount of produce raised from the gardens was valued at anywhere between \$12 and 15 thousand per year. Surplus goods from the gardens went into the company's camp, and the mill paid the people who grew the produce the same price as they would get in Missoula. Ross was very pleased of the results that the gardens produced and stated "I am sure that the company profited ten-fold by this action, as the amount of lumber the mill turned out, the steadiness and the loyalty of the employees, proved beyond a question of a doubt that they appreciated what was being done for them."<sup>215</sup>

Another paternalistic aspect of the company was the Post Office. In 1888, the Post Office was run and operated for a short time by Lane E. Paskell and then W.H. Hammond. After complaints were received under Hammond's management, the position was given to George W. Whitacre in July, 1899 and then in December of that year to Elsin C. Newport, one of the few women ever employed by the mill. Because of continued complaints, Mrs. Newport resigned in June, 1901, and the position proceeded to be run by a long list of other Bonner residents.<sup>216</sup> The reason for the mill retaining a Post Office in Bonner, even amid all the complaints, was not so much for the convenience of the town residents, for there was also a Post Office located in the nearby Finntown (now Milltown), but to control liquor consumption.<sup>217</sup> In a letter about the postal services in Bonner to Joseph M. Dixon, Ross wrote:

The only complaints that have been registered that could be taken at all serious by anyone have been from the saloon element located at Finntown, as it is known, and is undoubtedly the desire of that element to secure the location of the Post Office in that portion of the town with no other purpose in view than to make it necessary for the men employed by the Big Blackfoot Milling Co. to go to that section of the town for the purpose of securing their mail, ect., hoping undoubtedly by this means to secure more trade for their saloons. We want to at all times do all we can to minimize the effect of the saloon business in our little lumber town, as you can realize very readily the difficulty of carry on operations of this kind where we have too much of the saloon business to content with. It has therefore been our desire at all times to keep the Post Office as far removed as possible from these influences.<sup>218</sup>

In other attempts to control alcohol consumption among employees, private investigators were hired to work along side laborers in the camps and report back about conditions, activities, and employee moral. The private investigators were from The Thiel Detective Service Company from Spokane. The detectives reported about problem laborers and managers. If an employee was

<sup>212</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, 31-32.

<sup>213</sup> Ibid.

<sup>214</sup> Ibid.

<sup>215</sup> Ibid.

<sup>216</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner Montana*, (Gateway Printing, Missoula, MT 1976), 21.

<sup>217</sup> Letter to Joseph M. Dixon from Kenneth Ross, March 9, 1906, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 188-190.

<sup>218</sup> Ibid.

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underperforming due to the effects or after effects of alcohol, the private investigators would inform the mill managers. Other disturbances and agitations, such as fighting, were also reported.<sup>219</sup> It is not known what, or if any, action was taken by the Anaconda Company as a result of these letters. There were no known terminations or disciplinary actions from the investigations.

During the early 1900s, local and national labor agitations inevitably led to the formation of local labor unions. The mill managers, like its' parent company in Butte, were against the formation of such labor unions. Kenneth Ross felt that "a good all-round lumberman will not work for the same wages as a man who does not understand the business, or does not care whether he puts in a day's work or not, and whenever we do not make any distinction between the two classes of labor we are going to have trouble."<sup>220</sup> In 1902, during an attempt to control labor unions from forming, Ross secretly put a man by the name of Frank Ives on the mill pay roll, although listed in the company budget under "Sundries". Ives was a labor union organizer who Ross thought:

.....has more influence with the laboring class than any other man in this section of the country. He is in position to be of great service to us or to do us a great deal of harm and I thought it to be the best interests of this Company to try to secure his friendship. It would not be advisable to put him on our pay roll as should it become known he would lose prestige with the Unions and would be of no service to us in adjusting our labor troubles.<sup>221</sup>

Ross occasionally gave \$40.00 or \$50.00 to Ives until after the labor agitations were over. Ives was to keep down agitation for higher wages, shorter hours, or anything else. Ross told Ives that any money he gave him came from Ross personally, and not from the Company, as he did not want him to think that the mill would recognize any labor leader.<sup>222</sup>

Hiring Ives under the table seemed to have only been successful for a few years. In 1908, labor strikes at other lumber mills and at the mines in Butte eventually made their way to Bonner. Since the mill at Bonner provided the mines of Butte with lumber, Finnish labor leaders from the Butte mines came to the mill at Bonner to request a strike. A strike ensued with two-thirds of the strikers from the lumber mill consisting of Finnish employees. The strike failed miserably and most of the strikers were not hired back. After the strike of 1908, the company was still eager to hire Finnish immigrants because of their reputation as superior workman, and the Finnish population in Finntown, now Milltown, continued to grow despite the strike of 1908.<sup>223</sup>

The Finnish population was strong in Bonner until the 1917 labor troubles that plagued the lumber camps of the west. Union organizers traveled to Bonner and successfully organized the workers to strike the Anaconda Company for better wages, better working conditions, and an eight-hour work day. The strike failed and again a large amount of Finns were out of work. An exodus of the Finnish population, along with many other workers and families, occurred in the years after 1918. Opportunities in the lumber and shipping businesses on the west coast were the main cause for the exodus. This was the last time that Bonner experienced a fluctuation in the immigrant populations, primarily due to the lack of employment opportunities.<sup>224</sup>

The worst problem that the mill had with labor unions was the strike in 1917 with the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.s), also called "Wobblies". The I.W.W. was the most radical labor union America has ever seen using tactics such as violence, sabotage, subversion, and street riots. Logging camps were famous for their deplorable conditions which the I.W.W.s sought to combat. Once an I.W.W. acquired a labor position in a logging camp, they would attempt some sort of sabotage. Destructive logging camp activities

<sup>219</sup> Employee Spy Reports, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 6, Box 1, Folder 28, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>220</sup> Letter to Daniel McDonald from Kenneth Ross, January 3, 1902, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 80.

<sup>221</sup> Letter to John R. Toole from Kenneth Ross, May 28, 1902, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 107.

<sup>222</sup> Ibid.

<sup>223</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, 75.

<sup>224</sup> Ibid.

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of I.W.W.s included driving railroad spikes into large logs, loosening rail plates on the logging railroads, and frightening horses. They would wait outside the Bonner Mill to harass employees when they got off, along with handing out literature.<sup>225</sup>

In late June, 1917, the I.W.W.'s created a strike with all of the lumber mills in Montana. For three weeks after the strike, the Anaconda Company Lumber Department did not make any shipments, and for months after that only averaged two carloads per day from the planer, compared to the six or seven carloads per day that the mill was averaging before the strike.<sup>226</sup> The strike of 1917 was compounded by one of the worst fire seasons on record in Montana, further depleting labor resources in the state.<sup>227</sup> To help with the labor stalemate, Ferdinand A. Silcox, Forest Service Regional Forester for Region 1, went directly to I.W.W. headquarters and persuaded the workers that it was in their best interest to fight forest fires. He explained that the fires that were burning on national forest land were publicly owned and therefore everyone had a stake in them and their well-being. The Wobblies agreed and pledged their support to provide men to fight the fires that summer.<sup>228</sup>

Obviously, Ross and other Anaconda Company managers and owners despised the workings of the Wobblies. During the conflict, all known I.W.W. agitators were blacklisted from employment in the woods and mills. They had a camp located just below the Bonner mill, which they used as a central location for dispersing to Missoula, logging camps, and the lumber department.<sup>229</sup> In an event rumored to be the responsibility of the owners of the mill, a group of men were sent to the camp to disrupt the agitators. A witness named Jalmer Karkanen, chief of security of the Anaconda Company lumber department and town of Bonner from 1932 to 1971,<sup>230</sup> described the event as follows:

Your granddad sent a telegram to the Burns Detective Agency in Spokane. These fellows were strike breakers, big, tough men, and they wore derby hats. They hit the Wobbly camp before daybreak. They carried billy clubs and guns. The Wobblies never knew what hit 'em. The Burns men waded through the camp beatin' up the Wobblies and settin' fire to the shacks. They shot a fellow who was called the "Silver-tongued Orator." He never made another speech. He got shot in the throat. The Wobblies took off in all directions."<sup>231</sup>

The beginning of World War I marked the beginning of the Wobblies demise. As patriotism swept the nation, so did anti-Wobbly sentiment. I.W.W.s were considered to be communists and pro-German and therefore met much resentment from the general public. In September, 1917, the strike collapsed at which time Ross took full advantage of the situation. He began to demand for the education of cooks, standardization of menus, installation of bathing facilities, steel bunks and springs, and reading facilities for the men.<sup>232</sup>

The idea to provide reading facilities for mill employees came by accident to Ross. Missoula county librarian, Ruth Worden, met with Ross when he was "feeling in a bad mood", about starting a small library in Bonner which would be located at the Margaret Hotel for the mill employees. Ross was reluctant at first but finally gave in.<sup>233</sup> Along with the library in Bonner, Ross created a library railway car, 12 feet by 40 feet, which moved from logging camp to camp. The car supplied books, magazines and newspapers to the men working in the remote logging camps, usually staying at each camp for two weeks. The library cost the mill about \$1,000 a year but in

<sup>225</sup> John H. Toole, *The Baron, The Logger, The Miner, and Me*, (Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1984), 43.

<sup>226</sup> Letter to Saunders Lumber Company from Kenneth Ross, September 7, 1917, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 2, Box 53, Folder 1, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 426-427.

<sup>227</sup> Ibid.

<sup>228</sup> Robert D. Baker, Larry Burt, Robert S. Maxwell, Victor H. Treat, and Henry C. Dethloff, *The National Forests of the Northern Region Living Legacy*, (United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, November, 1993), 112.

<sup>229</sup> John H. Toole, 1984, 44.

<sup>230</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, 25.

<sup>231</sup> John H. Toole, 1984, 45.

<sup>232</sup> Ibid, 46.

<sup>233</sup> Article *Logging Leads World's Dangers*, The Spokesman Review, October 25, 1923, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 10, Box 2, Folder 5, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

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Ross' opinion it was well worth the money. Ross believed that the libraries not only provided much needed entertainment, but also education and knowledge that convinced the men that the I.W.W. propaganda was unpatriotic and destructive.<sup>234</sup> In October of 1923, in an address to the Pacific Logging Congress in Spokane, Ross said:

We are getting cooperation through our lumberman's library. This is evidenced by the fact that May last when the I.W.W. were supposed to walk out of the logging camps, we did not lose a man, although we had about 400 men employed in different camps on Nine Mile creek, where we are now logging. This record is the more remarkable because a great many other logging camps in this district lost a good many of their crews, and some were obliged to shutdown, and this shutdown disorganized them for a long time. Little did I think when Miss Worden came to our camps and to Bonner with a few books under her arm that she was going to help me solve one of the greatest problems that confronts mankind today – that is, cooperation between capital and labor; and I am sure that we are on the right track in bringing this about through education. It was the best thing that was ever forced on me.<sup>235</sup>

Ross believed another benefit of the library was cooperation and acquaintanceship among men. Ross once said "The keynote of cooperation is acquaintanceship. Get acquainted with your fellow men and you will find them better than you thought."<sup>236</sup> To help people get acquainted Ross had the idea to ask individuals to donate library books which they themselves had read and were interested in. The donated books then would have book plates pasted in them which gave the name, business, and address of the donor.<sup>237</sup> In the same address to the Pacific Logging Congress in Spokane, Ross stated:

The lumberjack naturally wants to meet the donor who is interested in the same book, and when they do meet they become acquainted, because they have something in common. They discuss the characters in the book, and other points of interest; and this is where cooperation starts. Without acquaintanceship, there can be no cooperation. Cooperation means more production; more production means prosperity; and prosperity means happiness, contentment and good citizenship.<sup>238</sup>

While the Anaconda Company Lumber Department was successfully finding ways to keep its employees happy, the parent mining company in Butte had a different story to tell. The late-1800s to the turn of the century is known as the "golden era" of Montana's labor history, however, after the turn of the century the labor issues in Butte turned ugly. Butte was the birthplace of the Western Federation of Miners, which became the first local Butte union in 1893. The Butte Workingmen's Union, later called the Butte Miner's Union, stood high in the register of western unionism. The Butte Workingmen's Union had its' first successful strike at the Alice and Lexington mines, in protest over a wage cut in 1878. Marcus Daly, part owner of the Alice mine and later owner of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, was sympathetic to the concerns of the miners. To Daly, production mattered above all else, and he identified closely with the common laborer as he had once worked as a "hot-water boy" in the sweltering sumps of Nevada's Comstock. The Anaconda, while under control of Daly, experienced peace and amity between capital and labor. After Standard Oil bought the Anaconda Company in 1899, company views on labor issues changed.<sup>239</sup> K. Ross Toole explains the new views of the company's ownership and management:

<sup>234</sup> Article *The Welfare Dinner* from American Lumberman Magazine, November 3, 1923, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 10, Box 2, Folder 5, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>235</sup> Ibid.

<sup>236</sup> Article *Get Acquainted* from American Lumberman Magazine, November 3, 1923, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 10, Box 2, Folder 5, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>237</sup> Article *The Welfare Dinner* from American Lumberman Magazine, November 3, 1923, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 10, Box 2, Folder 5, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>238</sup> Ibid.

<sup>239</sup> K. Ross Toole, *Twentieth Century Montana A State Of Extremes*, (University of Oklahoma Press, 1972), 104.

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Amalgamated brought no paternalistic philosophy into its Montana enterprise. On the contrary, it brought Standard Oil's ruthlessness, impersonalism, and icy efficiency. Its policy toward labor was formulated in New York and was based on inherent hostility to labor organizations, to strikes, to bargaining.<sup>240</sup>

The contrast between the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and its' Lumber Department, in relation to how it dealt with problems between capital and labor, is stark. After Standard Oil and Amalgamated took over, the paternalistic attitudes of the company quickly disappeared. The Company's new tactic when dealing with labor problems was to simply suspend all operations in the mines, which resulted in approximately 20,000 wage earners in Montana being out of work.<sup>241</sup> This new tactic in dealing with labor issues was a result of the problems that the Anaconda Company had in dealing with F. Augustus Heinze. Heinze was owner of the Minnie Healy claim, located next to the Anaconda mine, and was pirating ore by following the veins from his claim, underground to the veins of ore in the Anaconda claim. Heinze was able to legally continue operations because of the Apex Law, a clause in federal mining statutes that placed no restrictions on the lateral variation of a vein.<sup>242</sup>

The biggest problem the Anaconda Company had in dealing with Heinze was the Montana courts system. The two district judges of Silver Bow County, William Clancy and Edward Harney, had both been bought and paid for by Heinze. Because Montana law made no provision for a change of venue if either party to a civil suit found the court prejudiced, all mining litigations in the county came before Judge Clancy or Judge Harney, and no suit could be transferred elsewhere.<sup>243</sup> Judge Clancy and Judge Harney continually ruled in Heinze's favor, even when Amalgamated, the world's largest trust formed by Standard Oil, failed to buy Judge Harney away from Heinze with the large sum of \$250,000.<sup>244</sup>

Amalgamated then tried to sway public opinion in their favor by buying Marcus Daly's newspaper business the *Anaconda Standard* and other state daily papers, printing anti-Heinze articles. Unfortunately for Amalgamated, Heinze had his own newspaper, the *Reveille*, whose principal circulation was in Butte. The miners and smeltermen of Butte and Anaconda did not care about the court battle as long as they had work, and leaned toward supporting Heinze as an underdog fighting single-handedly the world's largest trust.<sup>245</sup>

Heinze was successful in stopping the Anaconda, and on October 22, 1903, the trust announced the total shutdown of all its enterprises in Montana except for its newspapers. Within a week approximately 20,000 wage earners were out of work putting Montana in a state of economic paralysis.<sup>246</sup> The *Anaconda Standard* started to print horrible reviews of Heinze and his workings. On October 31, 1903, the *Anaconda Standard* printed Amalgamated's terms on the front page:

If the governor would promptly call a special session of the legislature and if that session would pass a "fair trials bill" stipulating that there could be a change of venue if either party to a civil suit considered the judge corrupt or prejudiced, Amalgamated would resume operations. Montana could go back to work.<sup>247</sup>

Regardless of the anti-Heinze articles from the *Anaconda Standard*, public opinion was still overwhelmingly against Amalgamated, even in the eastern part of the state.<sup>248</sup> An excerpt from the *Lewistown Democrat* stated: "The Amalgamated Company deserves the

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<sup>240</sup> K. Ross Toole, 1972, 126.

<sup>241</sup> Ibid, 113.

<sup>242</sup> Ibid, 109.

<sup>243</sup> Ibid.

<sup>244</sup> Ibid, 112-113.

<sup>245</sup> Ibid.

<sup>246</sup> Ibid, 113.

<sup>247</sup> Ibid, 114-115.

<sup>248</sup> Ibid.

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most unsparing censure for throwing thousands of men out of work for the sole purpose of securing political advantage.”<sup>249</sup> *The Flathead Herald Journal* remarked: “We believe that a deep, dark, damnable game is being played.”<sup>250</sup>

Little more than a month into the shutdown, approximately four-fifths of Montana wage earners, in businesses large and small, had been affected.<sup>251</sup> Miners and smeltermen were leaving Montana for work in Idaho or Arizona and lumber camps of western Montana were left with skeleton crews. An October 23, 1903, front page newspaper article from *The Missoulian* lists the Blackfoot Lumber Company at Bonner as one of the many properties affected and stated that “The shutdown is the most complete and extensive ever made in Montana.”<sup>252</sup> Montana Democratic Governor at the time, Joseph K. Toole, found himself in the middle of a bitter battle. Public opinion was starting to turn against both Heinze and Amalgamated. Miners and smeltermen, once on Heinze’s side, were beginning to despise him for being part of the reason they were out of work. The governor was starting to receive a large amount of mail pleading for a quick special session.<sup>253</sup> One letter from a Missoulian read:

“I do hope you can see your way clear to call an extra session for I have to say that owing to the suspension by the Amalgamated people, I am out of employment, a condition that certainly worries a man with a wife and two children. My employment would not have been with the Amalgamated people either, but with others so affected by their closing as to be unable to keep their employees.”<sup>254</sup>

On November 10, Governor Toole obliged and set the convening of a special session for December 1.<sup>255</sup> Heinze then frantically started to set up an antitrust party to convene in Helena at the same time as the special session. On December 7, 650 delegates from all over the state arrived in Helena and went into a formal session. After several days they came up with a platform for the new Anti-Trust party. The platform focused on assertions that corporate influence in Montana politics was an unmitigated evil and that Amalgamated should be driven from the scene.<sup>256</sup> The Anti-Trust convention was in the end unsuccessful at influencing the legislature in their favor, but was responsible for the first concrete proposals involving Montana in the progressivism then sweeping the United States.<sup>257</sup> The proposals not only contained recommendations for the initiative and referendum, but also for the revision of the mine taxation laws, the creation of a railroad and public service regulatory commission, and an employer liability law.<sup>258</sup> On December 10, three days after the Anti-Trust party’s platform was printed, the legislature passed the fair-trials bill and Amalgamated immediately re-opened for business.<sup>259</sup>

Bribing judges, controlling public opinion, and laying off the working men of Montana is part of a tainted past that the Anaconda Company has written. After intense federal pressure in 1915, Amalgamated dissolved itself and Standard Oil left Montana after which the operating company, Anaconda, took over. After the dissolution of Amalgamated, labor and other issues never got out of hand like they did in the early 1900s, due largely to the fact that the Anaconda controlled the legislature, the press, and most facets of the economy of the state except for agriculture.<sup>260</sup> The different philosophy between the parent Anaconda and the Anaconda Company Lumber Department played a large role in Bonners’ history, a story which would no doubt be much different and most likely filled with more violence and dissent.

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<sup>249</sup> Ibid, 115.

<sup>250</sup> Ibid.

<sup>251</sup> Ibid, 116.

<sup>252</sup> *The Missoulian*, October 23, 1903.

<sup>253</sup> Toole, 1972, 116.

<sup>254</sup> Ibid, 116-117.

<sup>255</sup> Ibid, 117.

<sup>256</sup> Ibid, 120.

<sup>257</sup> Ibid, 121.

<sup>258</sup> Ibid.

<sup>259</sup> Ibid.

<sup>260</sup> Ibid, 122.

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*World War I and World War II and the Bonner Mill*

The Bonner lumber mill was an essential business contributing raw materials and finished products to the war effort, during both World War I and World War II. Every citizen and company in the United States during these wars turned their entire focus towards the war effort, supplying and aiding those serving their country overseas. The Bonner Company town, through the efforts of the mill workers and their families, played a significant role in both World Wars.

Lumber was considered one of the most important resources to the war effort. A U.S. Department of Agriculture document from 1942 states that even the German Army recognizes the value of wood, placing it second, behind steel, as the most important resource for war.<sup>261</sup> There were a variety of wartime uses for lumber, both directly and indirectly related to the war effort. The most important use for wood products was in the production of wooden shipping crates used to ship military supplies.<sup>262</sup> Every single military article, from uniforms to ammunition to tanks, shipped to the European theater arrived in a wooden crate. Wood was also used for the construction of bridges, railroad ties, gunstocks, ships, docks, barracks, other buildings, and aircraft, as well as in the procurement of other resources such as copper.<sup>263</sup> However, one of the main uses for lumber was in mines. Mines provided essential ore and metals, and required substantial amounts of wood to lay railroad track, support mine shafts, box their ore for shipment, and smelt the ore.

Though company records for the World War I years are sparse, documents and company correspondence shed light on the mill and mill employee contributions to the war effort. Letters from Kenneth Ross, manager at the mill during World War I, show that he was closely involved with the production of aircraft wings.<sup>264</sup> A letter from Kenneth Ross to Henry Lockhart discussed in great detail the problems and efforts involved with supplying 21-foot long boards of spruce for airplane wing construction.<sup>265</sup> Another letter dated May 20, 1918 from Kenneth Ross, stated that he is resigning as chairman of the Missoula Chapter of the American Red Cross to devote his time to work associated with the construction of aircraft.<sup>266</sup> Though these letters only refer to one type of wartime construction, mill records indicate that 79 million board feet of lumber was produced and shipped during 1917,<sup>267</sup> the year in which the U.S. began involvement in the war; records for 1918 and 1919 do not exist.

During World War II, the mill shifted nearly its entire focus to supplying the government and military supplies for the war. Company records from the mill during the years from 1942 to 1945 show a significant increase in lumber for the war effort, compared to the years surrounding the war (See Table 1).<sup>268</sup> Comparing 1939 to 1943, the height of the war effort, reveals a 67% increase in wood products from Bonner. This huge increase in production is the result of the voracious demand created by the war effort. A large number of letters to and from the company discuss the demands placed on the company by the War Department, as well as illustrate the shift in production to supplying war essential companies and the government directly.<sup>269</sup> A December 6, 1943 letter from Herman Root, assistant manager at the mill, to the P.M. Barger Lumber Company in Washington D.C. states that “we regret we cannot

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<sup>261</sup> Carlile Winslow “*Wood Goes To War*” (Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, WI 1942), 1.

<sup>262</sup> Gerald W. Williams, *The USDA Forest Service – The First Century*, (University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA 1976), 81.

<sup>263</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>264</sup> Letter from Kenneth Ross to Henry Lockhart 1918 “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records”, (Mss 57, Series I Box 274 Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 260.

<sup>265</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>266</sup> Letter From Kenneth Ross to S.F. Heffelfinger Director of Northern Division of A.R.C 1918 “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records”, (Mss 57, Series I, Box 274 Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 236.

<sup>267</sup> Production and Business Statements 1917, “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records”, (Mss 57, Series 2, Volume 217, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>268</sup> Production and Business Statements 1939 to 1947, “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records”, (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 226 to 233, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>269</sup> Company correspondences 1943 to 1945, “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records” (Mss 57, Series I/2 Box 170 Folders 3, 4, and 5, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

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consider any orders at the present time. Our entire facilities are now devoted to the War effort".<sup>270</sup> Another letter to the Selective Service Board states "the mill at Bonner is running 98% on direct government orders".<sup>271</sup> A letter to the Reservation Land and Lumber Company states that they cannot fill an order for fir and larch, except for those with high government priority, and that all company orders are now devoted to AA-2 ratings and higher for direct government use.<sup>272</sup> The AA-2 rating refers to production ratings created in the June 6, 1942 Army and Navy Munitions Board directive, which set a system for ranking the priority of products in order from AAA, AA-1, AA-2, AA-3 and AA-4.<sup>273</sup> A rating of AA-2 meant that a high priority was placed on lumber products from the mill during the war.

Year	Lumber shipped, in board feet
1939	83,712,442
1940	101,619,501
1941	123,781,001
1942	124,889,403
1943	116,432,844
1944	94,759,153
1945	67,348,697
1946	78,094,561
1947	91,084,642

Table 1: Total Lumber Shipped

The mill was producing many types of finished lumber products which were critical to the war effort. The U.S. Forest Service in 1942 estimated that more than seven billion board feet of lumber would be required for containers.<sup>274</sup> An internal letter from the assistant mill manager to D. M. Kelly, vice president of the Anaconda Company, states that "it seems simply impossible for the mills to provide the vast quantities of crating and boxing lumber required for the handling of the nation's shipments to the far-flung seats of combat."<sup>275</sup> Mill sales records show a significant increase, of over 1 million board feet per year, in the number of boxes produced between 1941 and 1945.<sup>276</sup>

The Bonner mill also produced dimensional lumber products from specific species of lumber, which were considered invaluable to the war effort. A letter from the mill to the vice president of the Anaconda Company states that the "Army and Navy and other services seem to be finding new demands for lumber.... This particularly applies to the Pine products of the West".<sup>277</sup> Company

<sup>270</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to P.M. Barger Lumber Corporation 1943, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2 Box 170 Folder 4 The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 524.

<sup>271</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the Selective Service System Local Board #1 "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 163, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>272</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the Reservation Land and Lumber Company 1943 "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2 Box 170 Folder 2: 51, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 51.

<sup>273</sup> Department of the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, "Building the Navy's bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil engineer Corps, 1940-1946, (Electronic Document, [http://ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USN/Building\\_Bases/bases-4.html](http://ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USN/Building_Bases/bases-4.html), Accessed April 15, 2009), 91.

<sup>274</sup> USDA Forest Service "Wood Goes To War" (Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, WI 1942), 1.

<sup>275</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to D. M. Kelly 1943 "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2 Box 170 Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 298.

<sup>276</sup> Production and Business Statements 1941 to 1945, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 227 and 231, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>277</sup> Ibid, 298.



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correspondence from the war years indicate that a large volume of the lumber shipped to the government from the mill was ponderosa pine. One letter from 1942 states that their mill cut is almost entirely ponderosa pine.<sup>278</sup> Pine was a highly valued species, with many diverse uses for its lumber, and its resin known as pine tar. Aside from pine, Douglas fir and larch were some of the most desired products produced by the mill. A letter from November 11, 1943, states that the government was requiring a AA-2 or better rating to ship those products,<sup>279</sup> which shows the high priority placed on those species. Douglas fir logs were used for a variety of wartime products including aircraft material, pontoon lumber, ship decking, planking and plywood.<sup>280</sup> It was of such high importance to the war department that by September 1942, a general order prohibited the logs from nonmilitary use.<sup>281</sup> Western lumber in general was considered very valuable to the war effort. A limitation order placed May 1943, by the war department, restricted the sale and shipment of Ponderosa pine, Idaho white pine, sugar pine, lodge pole pine, white fire, western white spruce, and Engelmann spruce,<sup>282</sup> all western lumber species.

A majority of the lumber cut from the mill during the war went to the Anaconda Company's mining operations in Butte and the smelter in Anaconda. A company letter from November 29, 1943, to the Office of Price Administration states that the company is "shipping practically all of their cut to nonferrous metals mining, smelting, refining and fabrication".<sup>283</sup> Another letter from 1942 states that fifty percent of the mill production was for the copper mining operations.<sup>284</sup> The company record books also show a substantial amount of their lumber being shipped to their mining operations especially in Anaconda. Production records for 1942 list 41 million board feet and in 1943, 43 million board feet of raw lumber were shipped to the Anaconda copper mine in Butte.<sup>285</sup> Production records also show a significant increase, of about 3 million board feet, in the number of stulls shipped to the Anaconda Mine between 1942 and 1944,<sup>286</sup> which indicates an increase in mining operations by the mine. The production records also show that almost all of the stulls produced by the mines were being shipped to the Butte mines.<sup>287</sup> These mining operations were essential to the war operation, providing ore and finished metal products.

In support of the war effort, the saw mill at Bonner was also shipping lumber to states across the country. Production records from the war years list 34 states, aside from Montana, where products were being shipped.<sup>288</sup> These records show that a substantial amount of the lumber produced at the mill was shipped out of state to companies supplying the war effort, and directly to the U.S. Government.<sup>289</sup> For the years 1942 to 1945, an average of 64% of the raw lumber produced at the mill was shipped to companies outside of Montana.<sup>290</sup> These companies include the Owosso Manufacturing Co. in Michigan and the Sterling Lumber and Supply Co. of Chicago. Company correspondences document shipments to these and other organizations. A November 1943 letter from the

<sup>278</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the T.H. Smith and Co 1942. "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 163, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>279</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the Reservation Land and Lumber Company 1943 "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2 Box 170 Folder 2: 51, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 51.

<sup>280</sup> Ben M. Huey, *Problems of Timber Products Procurement During World War II, 1941-1945*, (unpublished Masters thesis, Montana State University, 1951), 82.

<sup>281</sup> Ibid, 82.

<sup>282</sup> Ibid, 87.

<sup>283</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to The Office of Price Administration 1943, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2 Box 170 Folder 3: 385, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>284</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to William Schuette Jr. 1942, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2 Box 158 Folder 3: 385, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>285</sup> Production and Business Statements 1942 and 1943, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 228 and 229, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>286</sup> Ibid. 1941 to 1944 Volumes 227 to 230.

<sup>287</sup> Ibid.

<sup>288</sup> Ibid. 1942 to 1945 Volumes 228 to 231.

<sup>289</sup> Ibid.

<sup>290</sup> Ibid.

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Anaconda Company states that 35,000 feet of lumber were shipped to the Frankford Arsenal in Pennsylvania.<sup>291</sup> The Arsenal was one of several arsenals that “formed the core of the Army Industrial Complex”.<sup>292</sup>

Several letters sent to the War Department list shipments to the Owosso Manufacturing Co in Michigan and the Sterling Lumber and Supply Co.<sup>293</sup> The Sterling Lumber and Supply Co. was one of the more prominent companies the mill supplied. One letter dated November 24, 1943, is about War Department confirmation for an order of 60,000 feet of pine for the Sterling Lumber and Supply Co.<sup>294</sup> A letter from the Sterling Lumber and Supply Co. illustrates the importance of the mill’s lumber shipments. The letter states “Your cooperation in furnishing quality lumber on time has made it possible for us to fabricate important heavy crates for overseas shipment in volume and meet EVERY scheduled requirement. These pictures represent YOUR lumber marching to war though our plant”.<sup>295</sup> The mill was also shipping products to the American Brass Company, which was a subsidiary of the Anaconda Company. The Anaconda Company acquired the American Brass Company in 1922.<sup>296</sup> This deal made the Anaconda Company the world’s largest producer and fabricator of copper, with an annual capacity of 700 million pounds.<sup>297</sup> As a result of the war efforts, shipments to the American Brass Co. dramatically increased in 1943 and 1944. Production figures show an increase of 6 million board feet from 1942 to 1943.<sup>298</sup> A letter from 1943 states that the company was directly involved in government contracts during the war.<sup>299</sup>

It is interesting to note that though the company officially appears to be supplying products solely for the war effort, company records show otherwise. A letter from the Anaconda Company to the Fellows Sales Co. of South Dakota states that they will still fulfill an order with the company, even though if an investigator discovered an order going to a company not directly involved in the war effort they would “raise the devil with us”, and continues to state that this is why they have “refrained from officially acknowledging some of the so-called commercial type schedules”.<sup>300</sup> Another letter to the Office of Price Administration provides inaccurate production figures when compared to those listed on their accounting books.<sup>301</sup> Misrepresentation of data, and secrecy were common to the Anaconda Company. Historian K. Ross Toole states that the Anaconda Company “has always been notably secret about its affairs”.<sup>302</sup> Toole also lists several examples from prominent news organizations during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, all of which comment on

<sup>291</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the R. L. Hennessy, “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records”, (Mss 57 Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 165.

<sup>292</sup> U.S. Army Material Command Historical Office, “A Brief History of Army Arsenals” (Electronic document, <http://www.amc.army.mil/amc/ho/studies/arsenals.html>, accessed April 27, 2009).

<sup>293</sup> Letters from Herman F. Root to the War Department “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records” (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 242-244.

<sup>294</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the Arthur T. Laird Lumber Co. “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records” (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 313.

<sup>295</sup> Letter from the Sterling Lumber and Supply Co. to Herman F. Root “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records” (Mss 57, Series II/1, Box 1, Folder 17, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections) Capitalization emphasis by letter author.

<sup>296</sup> Kenneth R. Toole, *A History of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company: A study in the Relationships Between a State and Its People and a Corporation: 1880-1960*. (Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1954), 240.

<sup>297</sup> Ibid, 240.

<sup>298</sup> Production and Business Statements 1943 to 1945, “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records”, (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 229, 230 and 231, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>299</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the Schuette Co. “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records”, (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 486.

<sup>300</sup> Letter From Herman F. Root to Fred Fellows “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records” (Mss 57 Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 452.

<sup>301</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to Champeaux “Anaconda Forest Products Company Records” (Mss 57 Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 385.

<sup>302</sup> Kenneth R. Toole, *A History of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company: A study in the Relationships Between a State and Its People and a Corporation: 1880-1960*. (Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1954), iii.

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the company's secrecy.<sup>303</sup> Thus all the figures cited in the report are subject to a degree of uncertainty due to the company's deceptive practices.

Aside from shifting nearly all lumber production to the war effort, World War II also dramatically changed the lumber industry's work force. Labor shortages were one of the main factors affecting the industry. Many Forest Service employees were enlisted in the army and those agencies were forced to hire old men, school age boys, and women to fill those positions.<sup>304</sup> The lumber industry was not able fill their positions as easily as the Forest Service, due to the fact that able-bodied young men occupied a large number of positions not able to be filled by the old, young, or women.<sup>305</sup> An interview with Onnie Hama, a long time resident of Bonner, states that the mill was not engaged in hiring women to help alleviate personnel shortages due to the draft.<sup>306</sup>

Company correspondence illustrates how the loss of manpower was affecting the mill output. Manpower shortages were rampant in Montana, with 10 percent of its population conscripted into service.<sup>307</sup> A November 1943 letter stated that due to shortages of men production for the year would be down 25 million board feet, and if it were not for the local draft board allowing deferments, the mill would have to dramatically cut production.<sup>308</sup> Another letter to the Selective Service Board in 1942 shows how dramatic their manpower shortages were, especially in the lumber camps. The letter states:

For the past three months we have had difficulty securing sawyers in the woods and for this reason have been forced already to discontinue one camp in the Blackfoot country. If the board cannot grant these deferments the time is coming soon when we will have to discontinue logging altogether, which means shutting down of the saw mill and that would have a serious affect on the war production.<sup>309</sup>

Another letter from 1943 stated that due to man power shortages, mill production was reduced to 40 percent.<sup>310</sup> These letters demonstrate how difficult employee losses were, showing that even the loss of one more employee would result in dramatic production losses for the war efforts.

To help alleviate the labor shortage, the mill engaged in hiring Italian internees from the Internment Camp at Fort. Missoula. On March 30, 1941, the U.S. seized Italian, German, and Dutch ships in U.S. harbors and detained their crews.<sup>311</sup> The government was not able to send the captured sailors home to a war in Europe, so they were arrested and on May 9<sup>th</sup> the first 135 Italians arrived at Fort Missoula, and by mid July the number was over 1,000.<sup>312</sup> In 1942, the Italians housed at the Fort began to work around Missoula.

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<sup>303</sup> Ibid.

<sup>304</sup> Robert D. Baker, et al, *The National Forests of the Northern Region: A Living Legacy*, (USDA Forest Service, Region One, Missoula, 1993), 157.

<sup>305</sup> Ben M. Huey, *Problems of Timber Products Procurement During World War II, 1941-1945*, (unpublished Masters thesis, Montana State University, 1951), 19.

<sup>306</sup> Personal communications, Onnie Hama (OH #119-5b Bonner Oral History Project, interviewer Orlan Svingen, Interviewees Jack F. Leary and Onnie Hama, May 7, 1984), 3.

<sup>307</sup> Carol Van Valkenburg, *An Alien Place: The Fort Missoula Detention Camp 1941-1944*, (Pictorial Histories Publishing Co, Missoula MT, 1995), 75.

<sup>308</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the Selective Service System Local Board #1 "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 334.

<sup>309</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the Selective Service System Local Board #1 "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 163, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>310</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to The Garmain Company 1943. "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series I/2, Box 163, Folder 3, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>311</sup> Carol Van Valkenburg, *An Alien Place: The Fort Missoula Detention Camp 1941-1944*, (Pictorial Histories Publishing Co, Missoula MT, 1995), 8.

<sup>312</sup> Ibid.

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The government recruited 360 of the men to work for the Forest Service.<sup>313</sup> Company records also indicate that Italian internees were working for the Bonner mill. A company letter from 1943 discusses paying Italian internees for lumber cutting work.<sup>314</sup> Another letter written to the U.S. Department of Justice also mentions the mill sponsoring Italian internees.<sup>315</sup> These internees were a valuable asset to the mill, which was suffering from labor shortages due to the draft. However, the help was short lived, when in July 1944, the internment camp was closed.<sup>316</sup>

The Bonner company town played a significant role in the efforts of World War I and World War II. The Bonner mill was one of the largest producers of lumber in the nation and during the WWII efforts, 9 percent of mills in the west produced 50 percent of the nation's lumber.<sup>317</sup> Without the lumber from Bonner, the United States military and the service men and women fighting for this country would have faced severe supply problems. The hundreds of millions of board feet produced each year from the mill provided essential shipping materials, lumber for military construction, weapons, ships, and vehicles, as well as providing lumber to other organizations supporting the war, such as the mining, and metal production industries. Bonner's production of wood products jumped dramatically during World War II. (See Table 1) In addition to the increased lumber production, the war effort wove its way into the fabric of the Bonner community in countless other ways; these threads are explained in greater detail below. The contributions made by Bonner to both World War I and World War II efforts effectively demonstrate the national significance of the Bonner Company Town Historic District.

***The Bonner Company Town and the Post War Housing Boom***

The American housing market changed dramatically following World War II. The end of the war saw millions of American servicemen returning from the fields of battle. To help ensure a smooth transition back to civilian life, the U.S. government enacted the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This act provided a number of initiatives and programs designed to help veterans readjust to civilian life and to help avoid the usually harsh aftermath associated with wars. These benefits included funding for higher education, medical assistance, and housing assistance.<sup>318</sup> The housing benefits afforded to veterans greatly changed not only the American landscape, but created a new housing boom, and as a result, continued the demand for lumber products.

The housing boom which followed the war was a result of several important aspects of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The most important benefit created by this bill was the government sponsored home loan program. Under this program returning veterans were given the option of a home mortgage insured by the government.<sup>319</sup> Veterans were given the option of a 30-year loan covering 85 percent of the value of new home.<sup>320</sup> These loans were much more generous than the traditional mortgages offered at the time. Prior to this, banks would seldom make a loan of half of a house's value and these mortgages were usually for only a 5-year period.<sup>321</sup> Many veterans took advantage of this generous program and 5 million of the returning war vets bought new homes in the suburbs.<sup>322</sup>

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<sup>313</sup> Ibid.

<sup>314</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to I Clydesdale "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records" (Mss 57 Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 4, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 641.

<sup>315</sup> Letter from Herman F. Root to the U.S. Dept of Justice, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records" (Mss 57 Series I/2, Box 170, Folder 4, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 646.

<sup>316</sup> Carol Van Valkenburg, *An Alien Place: The Fort Missoula Detention Camp 1941-1944*, (Pictorial Histories Publishing Co, Missoula MT, 1995), 85.

<sup>317</sup> Ibid.

<sup>318</sup> Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Titles I, II and III.

<sup>319</sup> Neil Larson and Jill Fisher, "Assessment of Demolition Delay Ordinance & Significance of Post World War II Housing: Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts" (Report prepared by Larson Fisher Associates for the City of Newton, Department of Planning 2001), III-2.

<sup>320</sup> Ibid.

<sup>321</sup> Ibid.

<sup>322</sup> Michael J. Bennett, "When Dreams Came True: The GI Bill and the Making of Modern America", (Brassey's Publishing, Dulles, VA 1999) 279.

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The housing market also received additional stimulus when in 1949, President Truman signed the American Housing Act. This act provided mortgage insurance on single family homes in suburban settings.<sup>323</sup> These acts combined to create several housing regulations designed to keep housing costs low, while labor and material costs were rising by promoting the construction of small stripped down starter houses easily affordable to veterans.<sup>324</sup> This led to a boom in new housing starts, with numbers dramatically higher in the post war decade than at any other previous time. U.S. Forest Service estimates show that in 1950, 1,369,000 new homes were started, dramatically more than the 1940 estimate of 603,000 new homes.<sup>325</sup>

Most of the houses constructed during this period were small starter homes costing from \$8,000 to \$10,000.<sup>326</sup> This price included the purchase and improvement of the house site, the building of the house, the addition and connection of municipal features such as water, sewer and power utilities, as well as road access, and appliances for the house.<sup>327</sup> Aside from these modest houses, veterans who were able to afford higher monthly payments were given the same 85 percent over 30 years loan for higher priced houses.<sup>328</sup> In addition to loans for purchasing houses, loans were granted for home improvements.<sup>329</sup> Data from the post war years show how important these home improvement loans were. At wars end, about half of the 37.3 million houses in the country needed major repairs to make them safe for occupancy.<sup>330</sup> These homes were all eligible to be modified and improved using government insured loans. Home repairs consumed a significant amount of lumber during the post war years, and in 1952 an estimated 5.7 billion board feet went to home modification or repair.<sup>331</sup>

These congressional acts and the returning veterans demand for housing created a post war boom in the timber industry. This new home construction resulted in the consumption of large amounts of lumber. The average new home in 1953 required approximately 10,500 board feet of lumber.<sup>332</sup> The increased demand presented by the veterans and their housing requirements resulted in a demand of over 14 billion board feet per year just for new home construction.<sup>333</sup> As a result of the need for more timber, the national forest managers were active in opening new areas of timber to keep up with demand.<sup>334</sup> The timber boom would last into the 1950s when timber demand slowly began to drop. In 1950, domestic lumber production leveled off at about 38 billion board feet, and fell to 32.7 billion board feet by 1957.<sup>335</sup> These levels are still high, and are just slightly lower than the numbers reported during World War II.

Following World War II, the mill at Bonner was producing a wide variety of the products used by the housing industry. The production of laths increased during the housing boom to prewar levels. Laths are thin strips used for backing walls covered in plaster. The mill was producing an average of 3,849,209 laths a year between 1947 and 1954, amounting to about 699,209 board feet

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<sup>323</sup> Neil Larson and Jill Fisher, "Assessment of Demolition Delay Ordinance & Significance of Post World War II Housing: Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts" (Report prepared by Larson Fisher Associates for the City of Newton, Department of Planning 2001), III-2.

<sup>324</sup> Ibid.

<sup>325</sup> Joseph Zaremba, "Economics of the American Lumber Industry", (Robert Speller and Sons, Publishers, New York, NY 1963), 97

<sup>326</sup> Neil Larson and Jill Fisher, "Assessment of Demolition Delay Ordinance & Significance of Post World War II Housing: Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts" (Report prepared by Larson Fisher Associates for the City of Newton, Department of Planning 2001), III-2.

<sup>327</sup> Ibid.

<sup>328</sup> Ibid, III-4.

<sup>329</sup> Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Section 501b.

<sup>330</sup> Michael J. Bennett, "When Dreams Came True: The GI Bill and the Making of Modern America", (Brassey's Publishing, Dulles, VA 1999), 280.

<sup>331</sup> Joseph Zaremba, "Economics of the American Lumber Industry", (Robert Speller and Sons, Publishers, New York, NY 1963), 102

<sup>332</sup> Ibid, 99.

<sup>333</sup> Ibid, 97.

<sup>334</sup> Gerald W. Williams, *The USDA Forest Service – The First Century*, (University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA 1976), 88.

<sup>335</sup> David A. Clary, "Timber and the Forest Service", (University Press of Kansas, Lawrence KS 1986), 159.

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a year.<sup>336</sup> However, lath production levels do not exceed prewar levels due to changes in building material preference and new construction methods. Drywall, also known as sheet rock or gypsum board, became the preferred building material for wall construction during World War II and continued into the post war years, due to its ease of installation and fire retardant properties. Lumber estimates for home construction from 1920 to 1953 show a significant decrease in the use of wood for interior walls. In 1920 an estimated 2,950 board feet were used per house for interior wall construction.<sup>337</sup> This is significantly higher than the 1,500 board feet estimated in 1953.<sup>338</sup> The decrease in the amount of wood use in walls may be a result of drywall's rise to prominence in the post war years. Despite decreased demand, the mill still produced a significant amount of laths during the post war years.

In addition to lath production, the mill was shipping large quantities of lumber across the country. Production figures from the mill show a significant increase in the shipment of lumber products for the post war housing market. From 1946 to 1950, 56.4 percent of lumber and from 1951 to 1954, 68 percent of the lumber produced at the mill was shipped out of state.<sup>339</sup> These numbers show the substantial rise in mill production of out of state lumber throughout the post war years. A labor strike in 1946,<sup>340</sup> may also account for the lower shipment average during the immediate post war years. However, it must be noted that these numbers represent only half of the mill's business, as about half of the mill's output went to subsidiaries of the Anaconda Company, primarily the Butte mines. It is impossible to get the actual percentage of lumber shipped out of Montana when including subsidiaries, due to the secretive and deceptive nature of the company. Calculations were possible on lumber shipped to other organizations, and to states across the country, and that data was used to compute these averages. The lumber shipped out of state was most likely used in new home construction.

Unfortunately for the Bonner company town, innovations in house construction reduced the demand for wood products. Shingle sales records show how the mill was affected by the innovations. The prewar shingle sales were averaging 40,469 squares a year between 1934 and 1941.<sup>341</sup> Post war shingle sales were significantly lower, averaging 28.3 squares a year sold between 1946 and 1954.<sup>342</sup> This significant decrease in sales and production is the result of dramatically lowered demand due to the preference for new shingle materials. New home construction estimates in 1955 show that less than 15 percent of all new houses had wood shingles.<sup>343</sup>

The mill during the 1950's was also beginning a general shift in production towards the construction market. This shift occurred concurrently with the closing of the Anaconda Company's underground mining operations in Butte in 1955, and the opening of the Berkeley Pit, an open pit mine requiring no timber. The change to open pit mining resulted in a loss of nearly 50 percent of the mill's business. In order to remain profitable, the mill shifted production to the construction market. During this time, the mill began producing laminated wood beams and in 1960 built another factory for producing laminated beams.<sup>344</sup>

The Bonner Company Town played a central role in the post war housing market. The lumber shipped from the mill provided essential materials for the post war housing boom. The housing boom not only made the transition to civilian life easier for the millions of returning veterans, but also helped to shape the suburban landscape of America today. The mill was furnishing many

<sup>336</sup> Production Statements 1947 to 1954, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 233 to 240, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>337</sup> Joseph Zaremba, *"Economics of the American Lumber Industry"*, (Robert Speller and Sons, Publishers, New York, NY 1963), 100.

<sup>338</sup> Ibid.

<sup>339</sup> Production Statements 1946 to 1954, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 232 to 240, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>340</sup> Personal communications, Onnie Hamma (OH #119-5b Bonner Oral History Project, interviewer Orlan Svingen, Interviewees Jack F. Leary and Onnie Hamma, May 7, 1984), 4.

<sup>341</sup> Production Statements 1934 to 1941, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 223 to 227, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>342</sup> Production Statements 1946 to 1954, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 2, Volumes 232 to 240, the University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

<sup>343</sup> Joseph Zaremba, *"Economics of the American Lumber Industry"*, (Robert Speller and Sons, Publishers, New York, NY 1963), 99.

<sup>344</sup> Bonner Centennial Committee, *"A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner"*. (Gateway Printing, Missoula, MT 1976), 15.

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necessary housing materials during this time, including laths, shingles, and raw lumber used in house construction and repairs. The millions of board feet a year produced by the mill provided significant lumber to help build a growing nation and to allow the nation to express a small measure of gratitude to the returning veterans.

***Bonner Social History***

Communities develop for a variety of reasons. The city of Missoula grew from its convenient location for trade and commerce at the hub of five valleys. The establishment of a lumber mill on the Blackfoot River provided the incentive for the community of Bonner to develop. The mill workers, and mill management, lived in company housing constructed specifically for that purpose. The community that developed was centered on the company town aspect. The company provided housing, the company store, the town water system, a social hall and school, a large hotel, a library, community gardens, a baseball field, and the land on which to construct a Catholic and a Lutheran church. These community amenities, constructed and initiated by the company, provided the social structure for Bonner. Just as the mill housing provided the built environment of the town, the social amenities provided the glue that held the town together for the long term.

**The School and Social Hall**

When the Bonner saw mill first began operating in 1886, the town was in its infancy. Only a few houses had been constructed. Those who arrived to work in the mill had limited options for housing and recreation. Some of the first families lived in tents or with one of the families already in a house while waiting for their own home to be built.<sup>345</sup> The first important structure added to the town after worker housing was the school and social hall, located on the east end of town. Constructed in 1888, it was called Bonner Hall and was used as a school, a Masonic Lodge, and for social events.<sup>346</sup> (See Figure 108)

The community hall and school were in the same building, with the hall on the first floor and the school on the second floor. The hall provided a common locale for community activities. It was used as a polling place and for social events such as card parties, dances, and live “educational” stage shows called “Chautauqua’s.”<sup>347</sup> Other events at the hall included Sunday school classes, “Girl Reserves,” and Boy Scout meetings.<sup>348</sup> It was also used as a Masonic Lodge but only operated officially in this capacity for sixteen years. The Masonic Lodge received dispensation to start a Temple at Bonner May 4, 1896 and was chartered as the Harmony Temple Lodge No. 49 on September 16, of the same year. The Bonner Lodge consolidated with Lodge No. 83 in Missoula on October 18, 1912. The Missoula Lodge was then identified as Harmony Lodge No. 49.<sup>349</sup> The Bonner Hall served as the Bonner School until 1907 when a new two-story school was built on the other end of town.

Linda Carlson, a company town historian, argues that schools were a stabilizing influence on company towns, stating that, “The social life that developed around school activities [in company towns] is what helped develop cohesive communities that could retain employees and stabilize work crews.”<sup>350</sup> The stability of Bonner as a community was certainly influenced by the school. The common school functions such as Christmas programs, recitals, science fairs, spelling bees, and bake sales, among other things, provided a commonality of social interaction outside the workplace that every family could participate in. In addition, community members comprised the school’s early trustees, teachers, and principles.

<sup>345</sup> Genevieve LaForge McClellan, Oral History interview by Matt Hanson. (1982. OH-140-25, University of Montana Library Archives). Marcy Harper, personal communication, October 9, 2008.

<sup>346</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 22.

<sup>347</sup> Ibid.

<sup>348</sup> Ibid.

<sup>349</sup> Masonic electronic information accessed July 29, 2008: <http://www.grandlodgemontana.org/montanalodgehist>.

<sup>350</sup> Linda Carlson, *Company Towns of the Pacific Northwest*. (2003. University of Washington Press, Seattle), 56.

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The social stability provided by the school's presence, and the pride the community had for it, was evident as early as 1906. The community held its first school bond election in that year to raise funds to purchase a site and construct a new larger school. The original school was built and paid for by the Big Blackfoot Milling Company and rent was paid for its use. With the passage of this first bond issue, the community was able to purchase a piece of the town from the company and construct its own school in 1907. (See Figure 109)

The voters passed the bond issue, and with considerable pride community residents point out that since that time a school bond issue or special levy has never failed to pass. The deed for the school site was presented by Mr. Kenneth L. Ross and Mr. J. R. Toole of the Bonner mill. The new four-room two-story structure was occupied in the fall of 1907.<sup>351</sup>

After the new school was built and the Masonic Lodge no longer held meetings in Bonner, the community hall was still used for social gatherings. It was also used as an office for the Blackfoot Forest Protection Association, a regional group formed to help fight forest fires. Having outlived its usefulness, the Bonner Hall was torn down in the early 1940s. The school built in 1907 was replaced by a larger brick structure in 1957.<sup>352</sup>

**The Community Gardens, Churches, and Baseball**

There were three other social structures that helped provide a strong sense of community and social cohesion to the company town of Bonner. These were the community gardens, the Catholic and Lutheran Churches, and baseball. The idea for the community gardens was initiated during World War I by Charles Hart, the manager of the company store. The store operated on the principle that it would not profit at the expense of the mill employees. This employee benefit proved problematic, especially during the war. Mr. Hart, "an expert gardener," suggested the company plow eleven acres of pasture on company property and "put in water works." This area was then divided into 80 sections and staked as "family plots."<sup>353</sup> (See Figure 110)

The success of this endeavor was described by Mr. Kenneth Ross. "One of the grandest sights I ever saw in my life was when I happened to be at Bonner one evening as the sun was going down, and there were fully a hundred men, women, and children many of the women wearing white dresses, hoeing and caring for their gardens."<sup>354</sup> The gardens provided a tremendous boost to Bonner's sense of community. One of the town residents, Mrs. Daggett, described the community response to the gardens and the company for providing them, noting that: "You have no idea how much this means to all of us. And you know all this doesn't help the company store any. Before we had the gardens we bought everything from the store. I call it a pretty good company that looks out for its people like that."<sup>355</sup>

Genevieve LaForge McClellan, daughter of one of the first mill workers and long time resident of Bonner, believed that one of the greatest differences between Milltown and Bonner, and why Bonner was such a close community, was because of the community gardens.<sup>356</sup> The gardens were started during WW I but were continued into the 1940s. Mrs. McClellan was still using their family plot in 1946.

In the early 1900s, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company Lumber Department provided land west of the second school for two churches. The property was centrally located between Bonner, Piltzville, and Milltown. The first of the two churches built was St.

<sup>351</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 32.

<sup>352</sup> *Ibid*, 22, 39.

<sup>353</sup> Kenneth Forbs Ross papers 1922-1972. Mss 156, Folder 1, (University of Montana Library Archives) 31, 32.

<sup>354</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>355</sup> *The Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922, Feature story.

<sup>356</sup> Genevieve LaForge McClellan. Oral History interview by Matt Hanson. (1982. OH-140-25, University of Montana Library Archives).



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Ann's Catholic Church. It was built in 1905 and was affiliated with the church in Frenchtown. The new church was described in an article in the Daily Missoulian in June of that year.

Father Philippi stated yesterday that a church would be built at Bonner in the near future. He holds monthly services there at present and owing to the large increase in the attendance and the wishes of the congregation, it was thought advisable to build. The plans have already been drawn by Architect Gibson and the specifications are in the hands of the contractors. It is thought that active operations on the building will commence within a month.<sup>357</sup>

Although the original Catholic Church in Bonner no longer exists, it is interesting to note that it was designed by the prominent Montana architect A. J. Gibson. Albert John Gibson produced 144 designs and 90 structures in his 18 year career, including the University of Montana's Main Hall and the Greenough Mansion. His work gave form to the built environment of Missoula during a significant period of its development and influenced the architecture of the area for years. Mr. Gibson was a devout Presbyterian and designed and built at least two other churches in Missoula in the early 1900s. One was a modest church for the German Lutheran congregation and one was for the Congregationalists. Both were frame structures with large meeting halls and tall corner bell towers.<sup>358</sup>

Between 1904 and 1908, religious services for Scandinavian Lutherans in the Bonner area were held in private homes, Finnish Hall, the Swedish Mission Chapel (both in the Milltown area), and Bonner Hall. By 1909, the congregation had raised enough funds to build their own church and by 1910, the Our Savior's Lutheran Church was completed next door to the St. Ann's Catholic Church on the property donated for that purpose by the ACM Company. (See Figure 111)

Bonner, as a company town, was unique with two different churches in town. According to Linda Carlson, company towns that included churches were not the norm, especially if there was more than one and the company had anything to do with their presence. "Church buildings were unusual, especially in communities where all land was owned by the company; even more of an anomaly was the community where the boss provided churches for both Protestant and Catholic."<sup>359</sup> The presence of the churches most certainly provided a sense of social stability and cohesion to the company town's inhabitants. In addition, the churches, like the school, provided another avenue of social interaction and recreation for everyone.

Both of the Bonner churches have been renovated, St. Ann's as recently as 1986 and Our Savior in 1965.<sup>360</sup> The only structure on the west end of town that remains from Bonner's early history is a small shed behind St. Ann's that is used by the current school for storage.

Baseball was another facet in Bonner's social history that helped provide a strong sense of community and social cohesion for the company town. One of the earliest references to the sport in Bonner is from a news clipping that stated a team from Bonner was playing in the Bitterroot League in 1913.<sup>361</sup> An early team photograph lists Chris Magnussen as one of the same players identified as being on the 1913 team. (See Figure 112) The men listed in the early photo were also mill workers and the team was sponsored by the company. William Beare remembers baseball was "a very active sport" in Bonner in 1926, when he was a team member.<sup>362</sup> Genevieve McClellan, born in Bonner in 1913, remembers there was a "very active" town team, "supported by the company" that

<sup>357</sup> The Daily Missoulian, June 15, 1905.

<sup>358</sup> Hipolito Rafael Chacon, *The Original Man: The Life and Work of Montana Architect A. J. Gibson*. (University of Montana Press, Montana Museum of Art and Culture, The University of Montana, Missoula).

<sup>359</sup> Linda Carlson, *Company Towns of the Pacific Northwest*. (2003. University of Washington Press, Seattle), 70.

<sup>360</sup> Kim Briggman, *A Century of Grace 1905-2005 St. Ann Catholic Church Bonner, Montana*. (St. Ann Parish 2005). Norman Jacobson, *Our Savior's Lutheran Church Centennial Memories 1908-2008*. (Our Savior's Lutheran Church, 2008).

<sup>361</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 105.

<sup>362</sup> Ibid.

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played other city teams, including Missoula, and had “real good ball players.”<sup>363</sup> Other Bonner residents recall that the sport was big during the 1930s and 1940s with two town teams. One team was sponsored by the company and because there were so many men who were good and wanted to play, a second team was formed that was sponsored by the Highlander Brewery in Missoula.<sup>364</sup> (See Figure 113) In 1937, the Anaconda Company helped with the construction of grandstands at the open clay field located in Bonner and the field was dedicated as “Kelly Pine Field.”<sup>365</sup> The field was named after Kelly Pine, a one-armed Bonner baseball player. Harold (Kelly) Pine came to Montana in 1925 and was employed at the Bonner sawmill. He died in an automobile accident only a few years before the grandstands were built.<sup>366</sup>

The whole town was supportive of the team. They’d pack picnic lunches and travel together to the games. Baseball was king in Bonner. Although the [baseball] diamond [at Bonner] was put in much earlier, probably in the ‘20s, it was just a clay field till the ‘50s when Mrs. Dix, the Missoula Mayor’s wife, had grass put in. Bonner had a deep rivalry with Hamilton and it went so far as to be one of the reasons the mill workers brought in the union. The mill started hiring for baseball skills and bumping workers who had work experience and seniority for greenhorns who could play ball.<sup>367</sup>

Because of baseball’s popularity and the prestige that winning teams brought to small towns and especially to company towns, the competitive attitude and hiring of “ringers” was a common occurrence. Carlson argues that baseball was a unifying force in company towns, stating that, “Nothing unified a company town or any other town of the early 1900s – like baseball. Virtually every company town and many family camps had at least one team. In some company towns prowess on the baseball diamond was a guarantee of employment.”<sup>368</sup> Baseball, for Bonner, was most certainly a social activity that helped unify the company town of Bonner, providing a means of bringing the community together in support of their team.

In addition to baseball, there were other elements that helped provide a strong sense of community and social cohesion to the company town. They played a smaller role in the community but were none the less important. The Hotel Margaret, the transportation systems, the presence, or lack thereof, of saloons, and the ethnic composition and various social activities and attitudes of the men, women, and children of the town, were all part of Bonner’s social history.

#### The Hotel Margaret

The Hotel Margaret, located in the center of town, was built in 1892 as a show case for the wood products produced by the mill. (See Figure 114) It was a place for dignitaries to stay when they visited and provided a nice place to have dinner for locals and visitors from Missoula on a Sunday evening.<sup>369</sup> During WW I, the hotel was used by the local chapter of the Red Cross’s nurse volunteers to wind gauze bandages.<sup>370</sup> Kenneth Ross, the mill manager was involved with this organization.<sup>371</sup> During WW II, the hotel had to petition to the rationing board for an increase due to the number of meals it served to the single mill workers who ate there.<sup>372</sup>

<sup>363</sup> Genevieve LaForge McClellan. Oral History interview by Matt Hanson. (1982. OH-140-25, University of Montana Library Archives).

<sup>364</sup> Robert Heyer, personal communication, April 8, 2009. Glenn Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008. Kim Briggman, personal communication, April 3, 2009.

<sup>365</sup> *The Missoulian*, May 16, 1937.

<sup>366</sup> *The Missoulian*, September 9, 1935.

<sup>367</sup> Glenn Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008.

<sup>368</sup> Linda Carlson, *Company Towns of the Pacific Northwest*. (2003. University of Washington Press, Seattle), 84.

<sup>369</sup> Bill Wilborn, personal communication, September 18, 2008. Genevieve LaForge McClellan. Oral History interview by Matt Hanson. (1982. OH-140-25, University of Montana Library Archives).

<sup>370</sup> Ms. Madsen, personal communication, Bonner History Group Roundtable, February 22, 2009.

<sup>371</sup> Kenneth Forbs Ross papers 1922-1972. Mss 156, Folder 1, (University of Montana Library Archives) 31, 32.

<sup>372</sup> Outgoing Correspondence, “Anaconda Forest Products Collection”, (Mss 57, Series II: Box 1, Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections).

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At least in the earliest years, the hotel had a bar as well as a restaurant. The bar area and a portion of the first floor were renovated around 1935 as living quarters for the Madsen family. It had been meant to be a temporary arrangement but the family ended up living there for 18 years.<sup>373</sup> Other Bonner residents also called the hotel home including the Fenwick family. Georgina Fenwick remembered there was a square in front of the hotel where “men came in the evening to draw drinking water from the well.”<sup>374</sup> This area was made into the first town park and was later used as company gardens to supplement the commissary feeding the single men and logging camps.<sup>375</sup> (See Figure 115) The town library, sponsored by the company, was housed in the hotel on the first floor. Mr. Ross credited the start of the library to Ms. Ruth Worden, county librarian, and didn’t expect the residents to view it as anything significant. But as he explained it to a Missoulian reporter in 1922,

And then we had to hire a girl to look after the books. The first thing I knew the whole town seemed to be interested. The fact was impressed on me when some of the men in the [company] office came to me and proposed that they take the matter of the local librarian’s pay off my hands. They would give a dance, they said, to raise the money for her salary. They did, and it was a big dance, too.<sup>376</sup>

The ornate hotel was used less over the years and was finally torn down in 1957. Before it was demolished, the Anaconda Company donated some of the interior furnishings to the University of Montana at Missoula. One resident later recalled, “The hotel was torn down but it’s not really gone; it’s buried. It’s over there under the soil of the town park that replaced it.”<sup>377</sup>

#### Transportation

Transportation routes were established at the same time as the mill and town and started with a stage coach road that entered the town from the west. (See Figure 116) A stage coach depot, run by Robert H. Coombs, Andrew B. Hammond’s maternal uncle, was located on the west end of town in the open field that would be used for baseball in later years. Because the mill and town site were located seven miles from Missoula, a significant distance in the early years, the stage coach run was essential for Bonner residents to have access to the city. After the street car system was installed, the stage depot was no longer necessary and was torn down by 1915.<sup>378</sup>

The coming of the street car system that ran from Missoula to Bonner replaced the stage coach route in 1910. The stage depot was replaced by the Round House located in the middle of Bonner. This was where the street car route ended with tracks circling the Round House to turn the car around for its return trip to Missoula. It ran hourly from 6:00 am to midnight, greatly increasing Bonner’s access to Missoula. Residents could visit Missoula for school, shopping or a movie and still make it home by midnight.<sup>379</sup> (See Figure 117)

The street car stopped running by 1932 and the Round House was torn down between 1942 and 1945 when it was replaced with the current structure that houses the Bonner Post Office. Even so, there are those who still remember the street car system.<sup>380</sup> In the Bonner history, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*, compiled by the Bonner Bicentennial Committee, Doris Held wrote about the street car.

<sup>373</sup> Ms. Madsen, personal communication, Bonner History Group Roundtable, February 22, 2009.

<sup>374</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 30.

<sup>375</sup> *The Sunday Missoulian*, July 9, 1922, Feature story.

<sup>376</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>377</sup> Glenn Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008.

<sup>378</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 24.

<sup>379</sup> *Ibid.*, 49.

<sup>380</sup> *Ibid.*

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The Missoula-to-Bonner streetcar line served an important community need for over twenty years early in the century. It not only provided convenient, rapid, and low-cost transportation, but also its very existence affected the lives of almost everyone living and growing up in the community. Several people still living in the Bonner-Milltown area remember very well Streetcar No. 50 and the Missoula-Bonner run.<sup>381</sup>

**Saloons**

There were never any saloons in the town proper of Bonner. This was a policy started early in the town's history. An article in the local Missoula newspaper in 1891 makes reference to the lack of saloons in Bonner. "The mill is now under lease to Henry Hammond who gives general supervision to the work and is meeting with deserved success. The mill property consists of a large tract of land and no saloon is allowed on the premises."<sup>382</sup> Even so, there was one saloon that operated for a short while west of the main part of town. The stage depot called the Bonner House included a saloon, the only one that was even close to the town proper. It operated from the late 1800s until it was torn down in 1915.

Although there were no saloons, there was a bar in the Hotel Margaret that served the visiting dignitaries, hotel guests, and visitors from Missoula. The bar was "taken out" sometime early in the 1900s, most likely at the start of prohibition.<sup>383</sup> One other location served alcohol in early Bonner. The Round House, where the street car turned around in the middle of Bonner, had a café and beer parlor. The Round House was replaced with the current P.O. building in the 1940s. Robert Heyer remembers visiting his grandfather at Bonner and what the Round House was like.

I would visit my grandfather in Bonner in the summers and one of my chores included going to the Round House. I would take my grandfather's lunch pail, a round bucket with a lid like a lard pail. I would knock on the back door and for a nickel the proprietor would take the pail and bring it back full of beer. I would spill a lot on the way back over the wood boardwalk but usually got at least half of it home. I don't think many of the men in town actually drank at the Round House. Instead, most would get a bucket of beer, like my grandfather, to drink on their own front porch, where they'd sit and call out to one another in the evenings.<sup>384</sup>

**Families and Bonner**

In addition to the large and small social structures already discussed, there are other facets that flesh out the social history of Bonner. These include the social hierarchy represented by the town architecture and which house a family dwelled in, the various social activities and attitudes of the men, women, and children of the town, and the ethnic composition of the town and outlying areas.

Company towns in general were intended to attract married workers. They would provide the stable work force necessary to keep the industry functional. These towns didn't have elderly people or retirees or widows. "If you hadn't worked in a company town, you were unlikely to settle there in old age or widowhood."<sup>385</sup> The single men who worked at the Bonner mill lived primarily in the bunkhouse in Bonner or in boarding houses in Milltown and a few lived in the Hotel Margaret. It is likely that they contributed to the social history of Bonner but there is not much written about them. One exception is Grant Higgins, who lived at the hotel. He has been mentioned by many of the long time residents in various interviews over the years. He is remembered for teaching almost every

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<sup>381</sup> Ibid, 81.

<sup>382</sup> The *Missoula Gazette*, No. 41, September 25, 1891, front page story.

<sup>383</sup> Genevieve LaForge McClellan. Oral History interview by Matt Hanson. (1982. OH-140-25, 26, University of Montana Library Archives).

<sup>384</sup> Robert Heyer, personal communication, April 8, 2009.

<sup>385</sup> Linda Carlson, *Company Towns of the Pacific Northwest*. (2003. University of Washington Press, Seattle), 38.

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child in Bonner how to swim. He served as a scout leader, taught others how to ski, and is even credited with saving the lives of some of Bonner's young residents from swimming accidents.<sup>386</sup>

Married men in Bonner were employed by the mill and their level of success in the work place was often reflected in which house they lived in. The higher ranking employees were most often located on Silk Stocking Row, where there was quick and easy access to the company office, store, and mill. These houses were in general larger and finer in architectural detail than others in the community. They were also the only ones provided with steam heat instead of wood. Among the other homes in Bonner, company rental documents reveal families shifted from one to another over time, indicating some houses were regarded as better than others and employees with seniority were the ones who gained access to them.<sup>387</sup> These men often filled many roles in the community, as school trustees, Postmasters, mill security, firefighters, and members of various organizations.<sup>388</sup>

Women in Bonner were either married or the daughters of mill workers. The one exception was Mrs. Lena Fleming, who was the Postmistress at Bonner for over 30 years. According to Betty Jo Johnson, her daughter, "theirs was the only house rented to someone who was not employed as mill management or as an essential mill employee."<sup>389</sup> Some of the young women in Bonner worked at the school as teachers but most often left the job as soon as they married. Interestingly, the historic record does not contain any references indicating the mill hired women during WW I or WW II. According to several retired mill workers, there were no women employed at the mill until the 1960s.<sup>390</sup> Women served a vital role in many male-dominated defense industries during the two wars and their absence from the Bonner mill is conspicuous. Even so, the women of Bonner were essential to its social history. They were instrumental in the day to day elements of life that helped to keep the town functional.

Today most company towns exist only in the memory of the people who lived in the communities, in the stories they share at occasional reunions and in alumni newsletters, in the memoirs they write and the memorabilia they donate to local museums. But those who lived in company towns, even for only a few years, are likely to remember them with joy and delight.<sup>391</sup>

This sentiment is most clearly seen in the remembrances of those who grew up in Bonner. Their memories of the experience almost always includes activities such as swimming in the river in the summer, ice skating in winter, sledding and hiking on Bonner Mountain behind the town, and roller skating on the boardwalks with their teeth "chattering." Photographs of the town and the people gathered by a local historian depict activities like hunting and fishing, boating on both the Blackfoot and the Clark Fork, "playing" on log jams, climbing, skiing, berry picking, and picnics. Georgina Fenwick described it this way:

There was a radiance to living for children growing up in Bonner all those years ago. We were not, until long afterwards, aware of the hardships our parents endured. Children, as I remember, felt secure, enjoyed people and places, loved what they saw and did. It was a free and happy life for children – skating in the winter on the river, climbing the mountains back of Bonner in the summer, picking wild flowers, chokecherries, and elder berries, picnicking in fields by the rushing streams born of the snow pack. I am glad I lived for a while in Bonner.<sup>392</sup>

<sup>386</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition).

<sup>387</sup> *Anaconda Forest Products Company Records*. (1913-1960. Mss 57 Series III Box Os Tube 3; Series II, Volume 56; Series XXIX, Volume 28. University of Montana Library Archives).

<sup>388</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition).

<sup>389</sup> Betty Jo Johnson, personal communication, October 9, 2008.

<sup>390</sup> Bonner History Group Roundtable, February 22, 2009.

<sup>391</sup> Linda Carlson, *Company Towns of the Pacific Northwest*. (2003. University of Washington Press, Seattle), 207.

<sup>392</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 30.

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The residents of Bonner and the neighboring communities shared the school, the churches, the baseball team, the street car system, and of course, the mill. Bonner, and the communities around it, also shared a distinct ethnic composition as well as various social attitudes. The people who came to work and live in the area were comprised of Norwegians, French-Canadians, Swedes, Germans, Irish, Scots, and American mid-westerners.<sup>393</sup>

These differences are remembered in different ways. Some memories reflect a bias, "There was a distinct difference in the attitudes of Bonner and Milltown. There were never any bars in Bonner and very little crime; people didn't associate with one another."<sup>394</sup> Others reflect the hurt of exclusion as a child, "Bonner kids didn't associate with neighboring kids. Even the teachers in Bonner were a little preferential to town kids over the outliers. We would try to sneak in to Bonner at Halloween because the best stuff was over there but we'd be run off."<sup>395</sup> Sometimes these biases would show on the play ground in the form of fights. William Akin, an early principle at the school, is credited with helping curb these outbursts.<sup>396</sup>

Mr. Glen Smith, who, by his own admission, spent a good part of his childhood in Bonner creating mischief, later became a competent mill worker and described some of the differences this way:

The higher echelon usually resided along Silk Stocking Row, with some along the boulevard on the south end of town. The 'rebels' lived in East Missoula. Pine Grove had a French population; West Riverside had a Finnish population, and the mill employed a percentage of Russian/German men known as 'Bowhunks. These immigrant workers had nothing to offer but a good day's work to prove themselves as valuable employees. More often than not, the bosses would say, 'we'll give you a try. Go work with those guys, they're the best (ethnic group) we've got. If you can't keep up with them, you better go home to your Momma.'

Smith later added "There was a bit of rivalry between the Lutherans and Catholics in Bonner as well. For one thing, they did not socialize with one another. I dated women from both denominations and while I was involved with one, members of the other congregation would have nothing to do with me, and vise versa. But, there were two things they all responded to. One was the mill whistle that defined their work day, and the other was baseball."<sup>397</sup>

The social history of Bonner grew out of its company town aspect. Although the work, housing, and other amenities were provided by the company, the people of the community are ultimately responsible for the town's success. The community amenities constructed and initiated by the company, provided the social structure for Bonner but it was the community that made them work. The community came together to establish their own school. They came together to take advantage of the offer of space for their own churches, and followed through by establishing not one, but two.

Linda Carlson, a company town historian, argues that various social amenities found in company towns provided the stability and cohesion necessary for a stable and loyal work force, and Bonner's success indicates this is true. Initially it was believed that a spatial plan of the company townscape provided the framework for workplace improvement. But the success of company towns included more than just spatial planning, as evidenced by the well-planned but failed communities of Pullman, Illinois, and Gary, Indiana.<sup>398</sup>

<sup>393</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 111.

<sup>394</sup> Genevieve LaForge McClellan. Oral History interview by Matt Hanson. (1982. OH-140-25, 26, University of Montana Library Archives).

<sup>395</sup> Jim Willis, personal communications, September 10, 2008.

<sup>396</sup> Bonner Bicentennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana*. (1976, Third Printing by Big Sky Composition), 32, 33.

<sup>397</sup> Glenn Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008.

<sup>398</sup> <sup>398</sup> Martin L. Perry, *Coal Company Towns in Eastern Kentucky, 1854-1941*. (Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfurt, 1991. Electronic access information: accessed February 4, 2009, <http://www.coaleducation.org/coalhistory/coaltowns/home.htm> ).

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Bonner illustrates that in addition to spatial planning, the establishment of “benevolent social structures” and a community willing and able to work with those structures provided the glue that would hold a company town together for the long term.

***Kenneth F. Ross***

Kenneth Ross is the one individual who wades through Bonner’s history and leaves an indelible stamp, even more so than his close personal friends Marcus Daly and John D. Ryan who ran the Anaconda. Kenneth Ross was responsible for the rise of Bonner in the saw mill industry and was a prominent figure in Montana and the United States. He was known for inspiring loyalty in his employees<sup>399</sup> and was held in the highest regards by his peers, which included some of the most powerful men in Montana and United States. Ross was the mill manager from 1899 to 1925; he was the longest serving manager at the Anaconda Company lumber mill and the most influential. The decisions Ross made while serving as manager at the Bonner mill were the driving forces of the towns’ history. Bosses in company towns typically control the standard of living for the residents. Regarding company towns and timber industries, Linda Carlson states:

Whether people lived in relative comfort and security or struggled to survive was determined by the company. Even those who cherish the memories of their company-town years acknowledge the paternalism. A job in a company town was more than employment, it was a way of life – the bosses’ way.<sup>400</sup>

Kenneth Forbes Ross was born on March 29, 1863, on a small farm in a community called Green Hill located in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Canada.<sup>401</sup> He was the son of Davis Alexander Ross and Mary Ann MacCabe and had four brothers and three sisters. Both of Ross’ parents and all of his brother’s and sister’s were also born in Pictou County.<sup>402</sup> Ross acquired his first job for \$1.00 per day burning coke in a local mine. The mine struck and was out of operations for over a month. Broke, and tired of the labor issues, Ross left all his personal belongings and struck out, traveling on foot and stowing away on trains for fear of being killed by the strike leaders, to Houtzdale, Pennsylvania, for a job mining and loading coal at Ben’s Creek.<sup>403</sup> The strike in Nova Scotia would prove to be a formative event in how Ross dealt with labor problems and relations as a manager of the Anaconda Company lumber department. Ross learned first-hand how labor issues could dramatically affect workers and decided that cooperation was more beneficial than being caught in a stalemate of negotiations. He also learned how deplorable the living conditions could be at camps which led him to make “substantive improvements” in the lumber industry including the education of cooks, standardization of menus, installation of bathing facilities, steel bunks and springs, and reading facilities for the men.<sup>404</sup> Along with these improvements, Ross was also responsible for employee family housing, the company store, community “war gardens” that were created strictly for the benefit of company employees and their families, and the library and traveling library car for the men working in remote lumber camps.

Ross arrived at Ben’s Creek with very little money and since he was unable to afford local boarding, he stayed with an Irish Catholic family, the Bradley’s, who lived a couple miles away. Ross broke his ankle at work and was laid up and during his recovery the Bradley family took care of him.<sup>405</sup> Given that Ross was raised as a Presbyterian, he had some mixed feelings about his situation. Ross had left home “with the idea that an Irish Catholic was as near hell as a human being could get, and quite naturally, I had my suspicions about the Bradley family.”<sup>406</sup> Although Ross was suspicious of the Bradley family, he soon became quite fond of Mrs. Bradley and the kindness she and her family had shown. Writing later about Mrs. Bradley, Ross wondered “how a Catholic could be

<sup>399</sup> *Daily Missoulian*, September 7, 1933.

<sup>400</sup> Linda Carlson, *Company Towns of the Pacific Northwest*, (University of Washington Press Seattle, 2003), 198.

<sup>401</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, “Guide to the Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972”, (MSS 156, Series 2, Volume 227, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 1. This collection served as the primary source for this biography of Mr. Ross.

<sup>402</sup> *Ibid*, 1.

<sup>403</sup> *Ibid*, 4.

<sup>404</sup> John H. Toole, *The Baron, The Logger, The Miner, and Me*, (Mountain Press Publishing Company, 1984), 45.

<sup>405</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, 6-7.

<sup>406</sup> *Ibid*.

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such a good woman".<sup>407</sup> After his experience with the Bradley family, Ross reconsidered his views on religion, as he thought "all religions were all right with me".<sup>408</sup> Ross' life experiences with people from different denominations may have been a precursor to the existence of the Lutheran Church and the St. Ann's Catholic Church in Bonner. The land for both churches was donated by the Anaconda Company on the terms that the land would revert to the company if it was no longer used for a church.<sup>409</sup> Ross was not a member of either church, demonstrating that he was in favor of supporting different religions for the benefit of the community.

After Ross recovered from his broken ankle he went to Wisconsin to work as a lumberjack where he learned the business from the ground up.<sup>410</sup> After working in Wisconsin, Ross moved to Missoula in 1883 with his brother M.M. Ross.<sup>411</sup> The brothers stayed in Missoula for a few years and then in 1884 they moved to Thompson Falls to mine gold in Raven Creek. Following a short stint at Raven Creek, Ross went back to Thompson Falls and worked with a local railroad contractor.<sup>412</sup>

Ross moved back to Missoula and went to work running a saw mill in Wallace, now Clinton, for Henry Hammond, brother of A.B. Hammond. The Wallace mill consisted of two separate mills, and Ross was soon put in charge of Mill #2, which was located two miles west of Wallace.<sup>413</sup> After the majority of the area timber was cut, Ross was instructed to move operations to the Bonner area, where he set the mill up for the purpose of cutting out lumber for a dam, bunkhouse buildings, and for timbers for a larger saw mill. Ross put up a little mill where the Anaconda Company stables once stood and the first logs were cut at the location of the Margaret Hotel. The large timbers were then floated downstream for construction of the dam.<sup>414</sup>

Shortly after operations started in Bonner, Ross quit to attend to his sick brother George in Coeur d' Alene. When George recovered they came back to Missoula and went to work helping build the Marent Trestle.<sup>415</sup> The Marent Trestle was located northwest of Missoula, below Evaro hill, and at the time of its construction in 1883, was the highest wooden trestle in the world.<sup>416</sup> Ross worked on construction of the trestle, laying foundations for the piers and hoisting steel, and then moved to Missoula, once again, and got a job at a lumber mill at Bear Gulch, also known as Bearmouth, run by Marcus Daly.<sup>417</sup> Ross worked a few random jobs for the Bear Gulch lumber mill and was once even sent to Anaconda to be one of the deputy sheriffs to guard the works.<sup>418</sup> Ross soon quit Bear Gulch and went to Rock Creek to take charge of a log drive.<sup>419</sup> After the log drive, Ross purchased a small sawmill with his brother George, from Jeff Lovell, of Butte, with a capacity of approximately 25,000 boards per day.<sup>420</sup> Ross moved to Evaro and his brother M.M. Ross came back from California to join them. The three brothers were awarded a contract to provide timbers for building bridges with the Porter Brothers, the biggest railroad contractors in the country.<sup>421</sup>

Ross married Mary O'Keefe on April 25, 1889.<sup>422</sup> Ross and his brother George started a small ranch with a few hundred head of cattle, while keeping the lumber mill running at the same time. George decided he wanted to be strictly a rancher and Ross decided to run the mill. They dissolved the partnership and Ross moved the mill to Ferry, unfortunately sources do not identify the location of

<sup>407</sup> Ibid, 7.

<sup>408</sup> Ibid, 9.

<sup>409</sup> Kim Briggeman, *A Century of Grace 1905-2005 St. Ann's Catholic Church Bonner, Montana*, (2005).

<sup>410</sup> *Daily Missoulian*, September 7, 1933.

<sup>411</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, 10.

<sup>412</sup> Ibid, 11.

<sup>413</sup> Ibid, 12.

<sup>414</sup> Ibid, 13.

<sup>415</sup> Ibid.

<sup>416</sup> Allen James Mathews, *A Guide to Historic Missoula*, (Montana Historical Society Press, 2002), 23.

<sup>417</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, 18.

<sup>418</sup> Ibid, 19.

<sup>419</sup> Ibid.

<sup>420</sup> Ibid, 20.

<sup>421</sup> Ibid.

<sup>422</sup> Ibid.



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Ferry. Ferry was chosen as the location of the mill due to a contract he had to provide timbers to the Northern Pacific for the building of bridges. The move was difficult and costly. Soon after moving the mill, the Northern Pacific changed the contract and the mill was no longer needed in that location. Obviously frustrated, Ross forced the Northern Pacific to purchase the mill at a generous price.<sup>423</sup>

After Ross sold the mill in Ferry, he started another lumber mill near Nine Mile Creek, then bought a tract of timber on Six Mile Creek and moved the mill to Huson.<sup>424</sup> He was doing very well for himself in running his own lumber mill in Huson when Marcus Daly, A.B. Hammond, and C.H. McLeod called Ross to Bonner. Daly informed Ross that Hammond had sold him 90,000 acres of timber land and he would like Ross to estimate its' value and amount. Ross was very hesitant to this proposition as he was doing so well for himself. In response, Daly promised to pay him "more than a U.S. Senator was getting", but Ross remained defiant. As defiant as Ross was, Daly was just as persistent. Ross eventually relented and took the job.<sup>425</sup> The first managers of the lumber mill did a poor job and Daly once again called on Ross. Ross agreed to run the new mill and Daly told him:

I am tired of running a kindergarten school. I have had lumber clerks out of Chicago retail lumber yards to try and run a business in this country, which they can't do, and we know you can run it, and you are going to run it in your own way. There will be no interference from anybody. There will be no handicaps, and above other things, there will be no politics mixed up with it.<sup>426</sup>

Daly's confidence in Ross combined with the free reign over the operations was an integral step in not only the formation of the company, but also for Bonner. Both Ross and Marcus Daly identified closely with the common laborer, Ross having worked as a miner and lumberjack and Daly having worked as a "hot-water boy" in the sweltering sumps of Nevada's Comstock.<sup>427</sup> The Anaconda, while under control of Daly, experienced peace and amity between management and labor. After Standard Oil bought the Anaconda Company in 1899, company views on labor issues changed.<sup>428</sup> Ross sustained Daly's idealistic views on labor issues, which may have saved Bonner from the violence and disputes that plagued the company's Butte mines.

Shortly after taking control of the mill in 1899, Ross quit due to problematic insurance issues within the company.<sup>429</sup> John R. Toole, president of the Anaconda Company lumber department, convinced Ross to come back. Ross and Toole became close personal friends and Ross roomed with Toole for a period of time at the Hotel Margaret.<sup>430</sup> John Toole tried to convince Ross to go into partnership with him and work for the railroads. Ross agreed to the idea but John D. Ryan, Anaconda Company President, was happy with the arrangement in Bonner and convinced the two men into staying.<sup>431</sup> Ryan was adamant that Ross stay and made a most generous offer, telling him "Suppose we let you name your own salary?"<sup>432</sup> In addition, Ross received \$44,000 in stock from Ryan. The stocks were from the Coalition Copper Company, a company organized to buy out the F. Augustus Heinze properties.<sup>433</sup> In response to Ryan's generosity Ross never left the company, with the brief exception during World War I when he worked for the War Department supervising the production of spruce timber for airplane production.<sup>434</sup>

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<sup>423</sup> Ibid, 22-23.

<sup>424</sup> Ibid, 23.

<sup>425</sup> Ibid, 24.

<sup>426</sup> Ibid.

<sup>427</sup> K. Ross Toole, *Twentieth Century Montana A State Of Extremes*, (University of Oklahoma Press, 1972), 104.

<sup>428</sup> Ibid.

<sup>429</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, 25.

<sup>430</sup> Ibid, 26.

<sup>431</sup> Ibid, 27-28.

<sup>432</sup> Ibid.

<sup>433</sup> Ibid, 28.

<sup>434</sup> *Daily Missoulian*, September 7, 1933.

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Ross was a man of incredible patriotism. In 1917 and 1918 he was Chairman of the American Red Cross for Missoula, Sanders, and Powell counties for which he raised hundreds of thousands of dollars.<sup>435</sup> Along with raising a large amount of money for the American Red Cross, Ross also organized a Military Relief Committee in Missoula. This committee was responsible for constructing a building, located at the end of the train depot in Missoula, large enough to accommodate all equipment necessary for canteen purposes.<sup>436</sup> The canteen building measured 12 feet by 16 feet and was equipped with a sideboard, cupboards, large range, and the necessary dishes.<sup>437</sup> In one instance the canteen served two troop trains containing over a thousand men who were traveling east on the Northern Pacific with fruit, coffee, doughnuts cookies, and other refreshments.<sup>438</sup> As Chairman of the Missoula Chapter of the American Red Cross, Ross solicited funds to keep over one hundred women busy making bandages and other hospital dressings.<sup>439</sup> The cost in materials for women to make bandages and dressings was approximately \$3,000 per month.<sup>440</sup> A typical letter from Ross to a possible donor would include the following pitch:

It is our intention to solicit from every family and from every wage earner in this country as it is going to take a great amount of money, and especially, to take care of the wounded men when they come home. You can send us your contribution each month, or you can send it quarterly. In view of the fact that you are a very wealthy man and our country has been very good to you, I hope you will be able to donate liberally.<sup>441</sup>

In 1918, Ross resigned as Chairman of the American Red Cross to serve his country in the production of spruce timber for use in the building of airplanes for the American army.<sup>442</sup> Ross was appointed to oversee the construction of aircraft by John D. Ryan, then Assistant Secretary of War, and quickly turned airplane production into an efficient operation and established himself as being one of the most valuable "dollar-a-year men".<sup>443</sup> In accepting the war-time position, Ross wrote to Ryan:

I am very sure I can devote at least one half of my time to any work you may feel me capable of performing; and I can assure you that it will be the pleasure of my life to assist the Government and yourself until the end of the war.<sup>444</sup>

An additional feature of his war-time service was his work with the "war gardens" created for the people of Bonner. The gardens produced an astounding quantity of produce, valued at anywhere between 12 and 15 thousand dollars a year.<sup>445</sup> The mill constructed a root house that would hold five or six carloads of vegetables, with each family having their own stall. In the winter, when it was not practical for the families to keep the vegetables in the small cellars under their homes, they could have their vegetables delivered from

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<sup>435</sup> Ibid.

<sup>436</sup> Letter to Mr. Cooler Campbell from Kenneth Ross, October 2, 1917, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 1, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 503-504.

<sup>437</sup> Ibid.

<sup>438</sup> Letter to Mr. Cooler Campbell from Kenneth Ross, November 15, 1917, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (Mss 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 1, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 35.

<sup>439</sup> Letter to Mr. Ben Morris from Kenneth Ross, January 8, 1918, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 93.

<sup>440</sup> Letter to Mr. J. Edwin Cyr. From Kenneth Ross, February 1, 1918, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 129.

<sup>441</sup> Letter to Mr. Ben Morris from Kenneth Ross, January 8, 1918, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 93-94.

<sup>442</sup> *Daily Missoulian*, September 7, 1933.

<sup>443</sup> Ibid.

<sup>444</sup> Letter to John D. Ryan from Kenneth Ross, May 15, 1918, "Anaconda Forest Products Company Records", (MSS 57, Series 1, Subseries 4, Box 274, Folder 2, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections), 254-255.

<sup>445</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross Papers, 1922-1972, 32.

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the big cellar.<sup>446</sup> The war gardens were one of Ross' most satisfying achievements and he was sure that it contributed to the employee's steadiness and loyalty.<sup>447</sup> Ross recalled one scene from an evening at Bonner:

One of the grandest sights I ever saw in my life was when I happened to be at Bonner one evening as the sun was going down, and there were fully a hundred men, women and children many of the women wearing white dresses, hoeing and caring for their gardens.<sup>448</sup>

Ross inspired loyalty in those who worked for him and the communities which he lived in and served. He was known as a man of great strength of character, as well as body, and was always willing to work harder than any of his employees.<sup>449</sup> He was one of the earliest lumbermen in Montana and built a successful and lucrative organization at Bonner. In May, 1925, Ross was forced to resign from the Anaconda Company lumber department due to illness. He died at his home on Gerald Avenue, in Missoula, early in the morning on September 7, 1933.<sup>450</sup> Kenneth Forbes Ross was a confident and personal friend of the leading industrialists in the United States and Montana. Ross was a true patriot who put country before company but always made sure the working man was included in the grand scheme of life. The confidence and trust placed in him by John D. Ryan, Andrew Hammond, and Marcus Daly greatly influenced the history of Bonner. His obituary noted that "he will always be remembered as one of the pioneers who made Missoula and Western Montana."<sup>451</sup>

**The Tenants of the Bonner Company Town**

**House 2/254, 24MO1513**<sup>452</sup>, was referred to as the "Yonts House" in reference to the first recorded tenant to reside in the house, Morton Yonts, who rented the property from 1913 through 1917. Yonts worked as a foreman planer for the Anaconda Company until 1918. In 1920, John Gorman and Ray Dent rented the house. Ray Dent worked as a saw filer for the mill from 1917 to 1918. In 1921, John Gorman and Edmund Martin rented the house. In 1922, Martin was employed as a foreman at the mill. The longest recorded tenant of the Yonts House is Herman F. Root, who rented the house from 1927 to 1945. Root rented the house for \$17 per month from 1927 to 1933, and for \$28 per month from 1936 to 1941. He resided in the house with his wife Evelyn A. Root. Root began working at the mill in 1921. He worked as a clerk at the mill until 1926. The following year he was promoted to assistant mill manager, working under W. C. Lubrecht. This promotion must have occurred late in 1927, since mill documents from August 8, 1927 show him as a general clerk making \$300 a month. Root worked as assistant manager at the mill until September of 1949 when W.C.

<sup>446</sup> Ibid, 32.

<sup>447</sup> Ibid.

<sup>448</sup> Ibid.

<sup>449</sup> *Daily Missoulian*, September 7, 1933.

<sup>450</sup> Ibid.

<sup>451</sup> Ibid.

<sup>452</sup> Sources for House 2 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records: 1919, 1927. MC 169, 146-3, 52-12, Montana State Historical Society Office, Helena, Montana; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912, 1921 <<http://sanborn.umi.com/>>, (March 19, 2009); Montana Power Company, Records: Railroad Map 1908 (Mss 240, Series XXXVII, RRb-5, University of Montana, Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Records: Stock Bill: 1915 (Mss 57 Series III, Box 6 Folder 6, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Rental Records: 1913-1926 (Mss 57, Series III, Box OS Tube 3, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Rental Records: 1927-1942 (Mss 57, Series II, Volume 56, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); Anaconda Forest Products Company, Rent—Dwellings and Lots Transfer File: 1943-1960 (Mss 57, Series XXIX, Volume 28, The University of Montana Library Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana); RL Polk and Company, *Missoula and Hamilton city Directory and Missoula and Ravalli County Directory, 1905-1958* (Kansas City, Missouri: R. L. Polk and CO. Publishers, 1905-1958); Kim Briggeman, "Bonner Timeline 1806-1992", manuscript in authors possession 2008: 15; Bonner Centennial Committee, *A Grass Roots Tribute: The Story of Bonner, Montana* (Missoula, Montana: Gateway Printing, 1976): 16.

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Lubrecht retired, upon which he was promoted and took over as general manager of the mill. He remained with the mill in the position of general manager until his retirement on August 1, 1957. Root was also involved in the local community serving as chairman of the board for School District 14 from 1932 to 1936.

**House 4/292, 24MO1514<sup>453</sup>**, was referred to as the "Newport House", in reference to the first tenant to reside in the house, Walter E. Newport, in 1913. The Bonner Mill employed Newport from 1905 until 1913. From 1927 to 1945, James A. Good resided in the house. From 1927 to 1933, he paid \$15 a month for rent. In 1936, the rent increased to \$23 a month. Good was employed as a cashier at the Bonner mill from 1917 until 1956. 1927 employee records indicate that Good earned \$300 a month as a cashier. He was married to Louise Good. Following Good, Albin Sigfrinius resided in the house (1950). Sigfrinius worked as a laborer for the mill, and was married to Esther Sigfrinius. From 1950 to 1955, Cecil M. Madsen rented the house with his wife Helen P. Madsen. Cecil Madsen was employed as an accountant for the Missoula Mercantile Company in 1948. From 1952 to 1955 he worked as a laborer for the Bonner mill. Zeph F. Space was the next tenant who resided in the house in 1960. Space worked as a stenographer for the mill from 1932 to 1938, and from 1941 to 1958, he worked as an office clerk.

**House 5/314, 24MO1515<sup>454</sup>**, was referred to as the "Clynick House" in 1915, in reference to the first known tenant to reside in the house, George Clynick. Mr. Clynick rented the property from 1913 through 1917. He worked as a factory superintendent at the mill from 1905 until 1918. He also served on the Bonner School District 14 Board of Trustees in 1890. The next tenant to rent the house was Willis E. Ross, who resided there from 1920 to 1945. The rent for the house in 1927 was \$20 per month, and increased to \$28 per month in 1933. He shared the home with his wife Jessie Ross. Willis began working for the mill in 1909 as superintendent of the file room. He then worked as a saw filer from 1911 to 1956. Willis was also active in the community in Bonner. In 1919, he served on the library committee, organized by mill manager Kenneth Ross to establish a library at the Hotel Margaret. Several prominent Bonner residents were part of this committee including C. A. Hart and W.C. Lubrecht. Willis Ross also served as chairman of the board of education in 1925, and served on the Bonner School District 14 Board of Trustees from 1927 to 1934.

Herman F. Root resided in the house from 1950 to 1955. Root began working at the mill in 1921. He worked as a clerk at the mill until 1926. The following year he was promoted to assistant mill manager, working under W. C. Lubrecht. This promotion must have occurred late in 1927, since mill documents from August 8, 1927, show him as a general clerk making \$300 a month. Root worked as assistant manager at the mill until September of 1949, when W.C. Lubrecht retired, upon which he was promoted and took over as general manager of the mill. He remained with the mill in the position of general manager until his retirement on August 1, 1957. Root was also involved in the community, serving as chairman of the board for School District 14 which included Bonner School, from 1932 to 1936. In 1960, Leo J. Riley resided in the house. Riley was married to Lucy Riley, and was employed as a health and safety personnel manager for the mill.

**House 7, 24MO1516<sup>455</sup>**, was referred to as the "Lubrecht House", in reference to the first tenant known to reside in the home, William C. Lubrecht and his wife Nellie Lubrecht, who rented the property from 1913 through 1945. The rent for the house was \$20 per month in 1927 and \$30 per month in 1933. William Lubrecht first arrived in Bonner in 1896. He worked as an assistant treasurer at

<sup>453</sup>Sources for House 4 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919, 1927; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>454</sup>Sources for House 5 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919, 1927; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958; Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 16, 23, 31.

<sup>455</sup>Sources for House 7 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919, 1927; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958; Briggeman 2008: 15; Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 11, 16, 23; University of Montana College of Forestry and Conservation, *Lubrecht Experimental Forest History and Origin*, ND <<http://www.cfc.umt.edu/lubrecht/history.html>>, (March 26, 2009).

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the mill from 1905 until 1909, when he transferred to a new position as assistant secretary. The 1909 Blackfoot Lumber Co. articles of incorporation list him as a major shareholder. He is listed with other major figures such as Con. G. Kelly, a future president of the Anaconda Company, and L. O. Evans, chief legal council for the Anaconda Company. In 1911, he worked as a cashier for the mill. Lubrecht served as assistant manager of the mill, working under Kenneth Ross from 1913 to 1925. During that time, in March 1919, Kenneth Ross appointed him to the mill library committee, designed to establish a library at the Hotel Margaret. This committee consisted of William C. Lubrecht, Kenneth Ross, C.A. Hart, Willis Ross, and Gladys Shannon, the first librarian.

In 1925, Lubrecht succeeded Kenneth Ross as general manger of the mill and remained in the post until his retirement on September 1, 1949. His monthly salary in 1927 was \$833.33, making him the highest paid mill employee that year. In 1937, he helped to facilitate a deal between the University of Montana School of Forestry and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. This deal resulted in the company donating 19,058 acres to the school, creating what is now known as the Lubrecht Experimental Forest located 30 miles east of Missoula.

Following Lubrecht's retirement, Willis E. Ross moved into House 7 with his wife Jessie Ross, where he lived until 1955. Willis E. Ross began working for the mill in 1909 as superintendent of the file room. He then worked as a saw filer from 1911 to 1956. Ross was also active in the Bonner community. In 1919, Ross along with W.C. Lubrecht and C. A. Hart, served on the library committee organized by the mill manager Kenneth Ross to establish a library at the Hotel Margaret. Willis Ross also served as chairman of the board of education in 1925 and served on the Bonner School District 14 Board of Trustees from 1927 to 1934. In 1960, following Willis E. Ross, Carl A. Swanson and his wife Margaret Swanson resided in the house. Carl Swanson worked as a clerk for the mill from 1940 to 1956, and as an assistant personnel manager in 1958.

**House 20/9219, 24MO1517<sup>456</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 20/9219 was Joseph H. Seidle in 1921. The mill employed Seidle in 1909 as a stenographer and as a timekeeper in 1911. From 1913 to 1926, he worked as a bookkeeper at the mill. Joseph V. O'Donnell lived in the house in 1927, paying \$25 per month for rent. The mill employed O'Donnell as a cost keeper in 1915 and 1916, and as a bookkeeper from 1922 to 1926. Albert J. McDaniel resided in the house from 1933 to 1941, with his wife Severana McDaniel. McDaniel worked a variety of jobs at the mill from 1925 to 1945. He worked as a laborer in 1925, a sawyer in 1926, a grader in 1929, and a laborer from 1930 to 1936. From 1945 to 1960, William L. Anderson resided in the house. Anderson first worked for the mill in 1934 as a shipper. From 1936 to 1943, he worked as a shipping clerk at the mill. In 1945, he married Marcella C. (maiden name unknown). From 1945 to 1948, William Anderson was employed as a clerk at the mill.

**House 22/9225, 24MO1518<sup>457</sup>** The first recorded tenants to rent House 22/9225 were Hans H. Anderson and Guy E. Trenary in 1927. Hans H. Anderson was employed as a laborer at the mill from 1905 to 1958. He lived in Bonner, with his wife Erika Anderson, from 1905 to 1930, when they moved to Piltzville, Montana. From 1917 to 1956, Trenary was employed in a variety of jobs at the mill. He worked as a stenographer in 1922 and 1923, as a bookkeeper in 1925 and 1926, as a clerk in 1927 and 1928, again as a bookkeeper from 1929-1952, and a warehouse man in 1956. Guy E. Trenary was married to Rosalie Trenary prior to 1932. From 1933-1941, Charles A. Hart resided in the house with his wife Marion Hart. In 1905, Charles A. Hart was co-owner of the Hart and Harrison General Mercantile Store. From 1905-1945, he worked as both a clerk and manager at the Bonner Company Store. Charles A. Hart died sometime before 1948, when his wife is listed as a widow in the Missoula Polk Directory (cause of death is unknown). Following Hart, Jalmer Karkanen rented the house until 1960. Karkanen worked as a watchman at the mill from 1952 until at least 1960.

<sup>456</sup> Sources for House 20 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>457</sup> Sources for House 22 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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**House 24/9231, 24MO1519<sup>458</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 24/9231 was Alex Milne, who resided in the house from 1921 to 1936, for a rent of \$25 a month. Milne worked a variety of jobs at the mill between 1909 and 1939. He worked as a lumber inspector in 1909, a grader in 1911, an assistant to the yard boss in 1913, a grader from 1915 to 1922, and finally as a foreman from 1925 until 1939. Alex Milne died February 14, 1939 at the age of 75. From 1938 through 1955, Guy E. Trenary rented the house for \$21 per month. Trenary was employed in a variety of jobs at the mill from 1917 to 1956. He worked as a stenographer in 1922 and 1923, as a bookkeeper in 1925 and 1926, as a clerk in 1927 and 1928, again as a bookkeeper from 1929 to 1952, and as a warehouse man in 1956. Guy Trenary was married to Rosalie Trenary prior to 1932. After 1955, Guy Trenary, Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant, and his wife Carrie Pleasant resided in the house. Pleasant began working at the mill in 1927 as a planer superintendent, earning \$275 a month, and continued in this position through 1960.

**House 26/9237, 24MO1520<sup>459</sup>** The first recorded tenants to rent House 26/9237 were William James and Fred E. Marcy in 1921. Fred Marcy worked as a frame maker at the mill in 1915. He was then employed as a benchman in 1917. From 1922 to 1926, he was employed by the mill as a frame man. Joseph A. Bouchard rented the house from 1927 until 1955 with his wife Cynthia Bouchard. The rent for the house varied during this period of time, costing \$12 per month in 1927 and \$21 per month in 1933. Bouchard was employed as a driver, chauffeur, and auto mechanic at the mill between 1927 and 1958. Between 1955 and 1960, Peter C. Dewit rented the house with his wife Ethel Dewit. Peter Dewit was employed in a variety of occupations at the mill between 1926 and 1958, including laborer, trimmer man, machine operator, checker, salesman, and finally mill superintendent.

**House 28/9243, 24MO1521<sup>460</sup>** The first recorded tenants to rent House 28/9243 were John Egan and Roscoe Haines, who resided in the house from 1920-1921. John Egan was first employed in 1909 as an edgerman at the mill. He held a variety of jobs at the mill, including a general laborer, millwright, superintendent, watchman, foreman, and mill foreman. He also served as a trustee on the Bonner School Board of Education from 1922 to 1930. Roscoe Haines continued his residence in the house from 1921 until 1945, with his wife Julia May Haines. The rent for the house was \$25 per month in 1927, and \$20 per month in 1940. He was first employed at the mill in 1922 as a cruiser. From 1925 to 1948 he worked as a land agent for the Anaconda Company. Company records indicate that he was paid \$325 per month in 1927, working as a land agent. Following Roscoe Haines, Palmer J. Johnson rented the house from 1955 to 1960. Johnson began working at the mill in 1917 as a laborer. He held a variety of positions at the mill between 1917 and 1958, including machine operator, general laborer, oiler, and millwright.

**House 30/9249, 24MO1522<sup>461</sup>** According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records, House 30/9249 was referred to as the "LaForge House", which corresponds to the first tenant to reside in the house, Clough LaForge, who rented the house from 1913 to 1921. LaForge was employed as an engineer for the mill from 1905 to 1918; however, Genevieve LaForge McClellan, his daughter, stated in an interview that her father was one of the mill's first employees, having started work in 1886. The next tenant to reside in the house was William R. Shawhan in 1921. Shawhan was employed as an electrician at the mill from 1922 to 1926. John M. McCloskey rented the house from 1927 to 1955. The rent for the house was \$17 per month. McCloskey worked as a sawyer for the mill from 1922 to 1955, and was married to Florence McCloskey. In 1960, Onnie Hamma rented the house. In 1931, Hamma was a student and lived in Milltown. He was then employed as a laborer for the mill in 1934. There are no records for Onnie Hamma until 1952 when he was employed as a warehouse man and was married to Leona Hamma. The Anaconda Company employed Onnie Hamma through 1960.

<sup>458</sup> Sources for House 24 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>459</sup> Sources for House 26 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>460</sup> Sources for House 28 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>461</sup> Sources for House 30 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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**House 32/9257, 24MO1523<sup>462</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 32/9257 was B.H. Wise in 1913. Wise was a teamster for the Anaconda Company. Wise remained a teamster until 1915. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records, the house was referred to as the "Wise House" until sometime after 1915, when the house was subsequently rented by Edward Akin and Arthur H. Thompson in 1917. Edward Akin was first a clerk for the Anaconda Company. Later he became a timekeeper. Edward Akin's wife was Angela Akin, who later became a widow. It is unknown when Edward Akin died or his cause of death. Arthur H. Thompson was the next tenant of the house and was a shipping clerk in 1917. From 1920-1921, Russell Older rented the house. Older was a general laborer for the mill. In 1922, Older was a setter. The house was then rented to Frank B. Anderson on June 12, 1927. Anderson was a general laborer for the Anaconda Company, and in 1927 was a clerk. In 1930, Frank B. Anderson resided in the house with his wife Alice J. Anderson. Frank Anderson continued as clerk for the mill until 1940.

Toivo I. Hamma, John J. LaForge, and Thomas D. Fleming were all listed as tenants in of House 32/9257 in 1938. Toivo I. Hamma was a clerk who also rented rooms in Milltown. In 1936, Toivo I. Hamma was married to Leah M. Hamma. From 1936-1958, Toivo Hamma was a clerk, business machine operator, and a stenographer for the mill. Hamma was a tenant of the house from 1938-1945. John J. LaForge was the next tenant of the house and was a student in 1936. Then, from 1938-1941, he was an employee of the Anaconda Company. From 1950 to sometime after 1955, the house was occupied by Onnie Hamma. Onnie Hamma was a student in 1930. In 1934, he was a laborer for the mill and lived in Milltown. From 1952-1958, Onnie Hamma was employed as a warehouse man at the mill and was married to Leona Hamma. The next tenant of the house was Thomas D. Fleming. Fleming was a general laborer for the mill. Fleming held a variety of positions for the mill, ending as a post office clerk from 1945-1958. Thomas D. Flemming was married to Lena L. Flemming.

**House 34/9271, 24MO1524<sup>463</sup>** According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records, House 34/9271 was referred to as the "Akin House". William F. Akin lived in the house from 1913 to 1917. Akin was principal of the Bonner school in 1931. Also residing in the house in 1917 was Edward Akin. Edward Akin's relationship to William F. Akin was not established. In 1917, Edward Akin was a clerk for the Anaconda Company. He was a timekeeper for his remaining years of employment with the company. Edward Akin died of undetermined causes in 1930 and left behind his wife, Angela Akin. The house was then occupied from after 1917 to sometime before 1921 by W. R. Perry and D. F. Amell. There are no records showing that W. R. Perry lived or worked in Bonner. Perry lived in the house during 1920.

Little information is available for the subsequent renter, D. F. Amell, who lived in the house in 1920 and 1921. Also living in the house in 1921 with D. F. Amell was Charles A. Hart. Charles A. Hart was co-owner of Hart & Harrison General Mercantile Store. From 1905 to 1945, Hart was a clerk and a manager of the Anaconda Company general mercantile store in Bonner. From 1917-1918, Hart rented at 531 E. Pine Street, Missoula, and in 1927 he rented rooms at the Hotel Margaret in Bonner. In 1921, Hart lived in house 34/9271. In 1929, Charles A. Hart married Marian Hart, with the couple renting rooms in the Hotel Margaret. In 1948, Marian Hart was listed as the "widow of Chas. A.". It is unknown when or from what cause Charles A. Hart died. From 1927 to 1960, House 34/9271 was occupied by Harry J. Lien. In 1917, Lien served as a store clerk for the Anaconda Company. He held the same position as store clerk until 1958. In 1940, he was listed as head store clerk and then as assistant manager store clerk in 1945. In 1934, records indicate Harry is married to Minnie A. Lien. As with most mill worker houses a garage was rented with the residence. The garage rented with House 34/9271, B-2, was not located on the same property as the house. The Lien's paid \$15 per month for rent, with the garage provided for free.

<sup>462</sup> Sources for House 32/9257 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960.

<sup>463</sup> Sources for House 34/9271 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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**House 36/9275, 24MO1525<sup>464</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 36/9275 was Charles F. Wegner, who rented the house in 1913 and worked as a clerk for the mill. In 1915, according to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records, the house was referred to as the "Leidu House". From 1917 to 1920, Joseph H. Seidle was the tenant of the house. In 1909, Seidle was a stenographer for the mill. From 1913 to 1926, he was a bookkeeper for the mill, residing at the Hotel Margaret in 1913. The next tenant was Harold E. Heyer in 1921. Heyer was a laborer for the mill. In 1927, William Dougherty rented the house, paying \$15 per month for rent including the garage. From 1927 to 1928, Dougherty was an electrician's helper at the mill. The next tenant was William F. Fifer in 1933. Fifer also paid \$15 per month including the garage that was located behind house. Fifer was a laborer for the mill. From 1929-1934, he was married to Edith D. Fifer and was employed as an electrician at the mill. In 1936, Fifer resided at the Hotel Margaret, was married to Minnie L. Fifer, and was still employed as an electrician for the mill. From 1940-1941, he was still married to Minnie L. Fifer and was employed as chief electrician for the mill.

From 1936 to 1950, John R. Sinnot rented the house. The rent for the house was \$15 per month for the five-room house, plus \$1 per month for garage D-3. In 1940 and 1941, Sinnot was renting Garage B-6, not D-3. In 1929, Sinnot worked as a clerk for the mill while residing in Missoula. From 1930 to 1934, he was a bookkeeper for the mill and still resided in Missoula. The year 1936, found Sinnot married to Eva M. Sinnot and employed as a bookkeeper for the mill. From 1938 to 1952, Sinnot served as a clerk for the mill. In 1955, Keith E. Byington was the tenant in the house and employed as a clerk for the mill.

**House 38/9283, 24MO1526<sup>465</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 38/9283 was William Larson in 1913. In 1911, Larson served a fireman for the Anaconda Company and in 1913, acted as an assistant engineer for the mill. Larson rented the house until 1915. In 1917, Fred H. Kniffen and Arthur A. Rooney rented the house. In 1913, Kniffen was a scaler for the Anaconda Company. Kniffen held a variety of jobs for the Anaconda Company during his employment from 1913-1955 including scaler, shipper, ship clerk, and general employer. In 1929, Olive M. Kniffen is listed as Fred H. Kniffen's wife. In 1917, Arthur (Art) A. Rooney was a watchman for the Anaconda Company. Rooney held the same position as watchman for the Anaconda Company until 1932. In 1929, he was head watchman. Fannie B. Rooney was his wife in 1929. Sometime after 1917, both Kniffen and Rooney moved out of the house. In 1920, Alfred (Al) B. Biddiscomb rented the house. In 1917, Biddiscomb was a general laborer for the Anaconda Company. From 1922-23, he served as a car repairman, and from 1929-1936 a riverman. By 1929, Biddiscomb had married Jane Biddiscomb, which over time progressed in the records to Jennie, and finally Jenny. Jenny Biddiscomb was a widow in 1943. The Anaconda Company records do not say when Alfred B. Biddiscomb died or note his cause of death. Biddiscomb rented the house until 1941. In 1950, Robert E. Perry rented the house. Perry worked in the land department for the Anaconda Company. In 1955, finds Perry married to Margaret Perry. As with most mill worker's houses, a garage was rented with the residence. From 1933-1941, the associated garage shared the same property as the house. Biddiscomb paid \$14 per month in rent for the house.

**House 40/9309, 24MO1527<sup>466</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 40/9309 was William D. Crabtree, who resided in the house from 1913-1933. The mill employed Crabtree from 1905 until 1932, during which time he held the positions of laborer, tallyman, checker, and watchman. From 1930-1932, he was married to Roena Crabtree. William D. Crabtree died of unknown causes sometime between 1932 and 1934. The next tenant to reside in the house was Alfred G. Crabtree, from 1936-1950. Alfred G. Crabtree paid \$14 per month in rent with garage B-5 included in the rent. Alfred G. Crabtree was employed at the mill from 1913 until 1948 during which time he held the positions of laborer, sawyer, and setter. By 1929, he was married to Dawn A. Crabtree. In 1948, Dawn A. Crabtree served as a saleswoman working for the Anaconda Company. Ben H. Rae next occupied the house in 1955. The mill employed Rae from 1922 until 1958 during which time he held the positions of clerk, bookkeeper, timekeeper, and business

<sup>464</sup> Sources for House 36/9275 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>465</sup> Sources for House 38/9283 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>466</sup> Sources for House 40/9309 Bonner Montana: A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921.



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machine operator. Ben H. Rae was married to Alice (Missoula County Polk Directories do not list Alice's maiden name) in 1930. From 1922-1929, Rae resided at the Hotel Margaret.

**House 42/9317, 24MO1528<sup>467</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 42/9317 was Charles E. Hodgson in 1913. In 1905, Hodgson served as a general laborer for the Anaconda Company. Hodgson worked for the Anaconda Company from 1905-1932 as a watchman, laborer, and mechanical planer. By 1929, Hodgson was married to his wife, Martha. The Hodgsons rented the house until sometime after 1915. Jas. Violette subsequently occupied the house in 1917. In 1915, Violette served as a laborer for the Anaconda Company, and in 1917 he acted as a filer. Violette occupied the house from 1917 until sometime after 1921. Julius Sowre occupied it from 1927 until sometime after 1955. Julius Sowre was married to Mabel J. Sowre. Sowre served in several capacities for the Anaconda Company including a general laborer in 1913, a piler in 1922, and a grader in 1925 and 1929. From 1943 to 1955, Julius Sowre served as a foreman for the mill. Sometime after 1955, the Sowre's moved and the house was rented to Gene Sowre, most likely Julius and Mabel Sowre's son.

**House 44/9325, 24MO1529<sup>468</sup>** According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 44/9325 was referred to as the "Williamson House". The Williamson House corresponds to the first tenant to reside in the house, John M. Williamson, who lived there from 1913-1927. Williamson was employed at the mill from 1905 until 1932 during which time he held the positions of laborer, carpenter, machinist, and door maker. From 1929 to 1934, he was married to Evangeline Williamson. The next tenant of the house was Leon. L Newport who resided at the house from 1933 to 1950. Newport paid \$12 per month for rent and \$1 per month for garage B-14. Newport was employed at the mill from 1905 until 1945, during which time he held the positions of clerk, bookkeeper, and sales agent. In 1932, he worked at the mill but resided in Missoula. In 1934, he was married to Grace Newport. The next tenant to live in the house was Floyd F. Baird, who rented the house from 1955 to 1960. From 1936 to 1938, Baird served as a laborer working at the mill and resided in Missoula. In 1948, he worked as a planer for the mill and was married to Dorothea A. Baird, a clerk at the mill. From 1952 to 1955, he acted as an electrician at the mill, and his wife Dorothea, served as a business machine operator for the mill from 1952 to 1956. From 1956 to 1958, Baird operated as a superintendent at the mill.

**House 46/9333, 24MO1530<sup>469</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 46/9333 was J.P. Johnson in 1913. From 1915-1916, Johnson acted as assistant millwright for the Anaconda Company. In 1920, J.P. Johnson and Jno. Albert Nelson rented the house. Jno. Albert Nelson worked as a mill laborer from 1917 to 1918. In 1921, Nelson occupied the house by himself. From 1927 to 1960, Earl Fuller rented the house. Fuller worked at the mill from 1917 until 1958 during which time he held the positions of teamster, laborer, frame maker, and carpenter. The monthly rental charge for House 46/9333 was \$12 in 1927 and 1933, and was \$13 in 1936 and 1940. As with most mill worker houses a garage was rented with the residence. From 1927 to 1933, the associated rental garage was located just south of the house and was rented for \$1 extra per month. The garage rented with the house in 1936 was located at the Hotel Margaret and rented for \$1 per month. Sometime between 1936 and 1938, the rental garage for the house was again next to the house, with rent remaining \$1 per month.

**House 48/9345, 24MO1531<sup>470</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 48/9345 was L. W. Anderson, who occupied the premises from 1913 until sometime after 1917. Anderson worked a sawyer for the mill in 1905, a poll sawyer in 1909, a general laborer in 1911, and as a turner from 1913-1915. From 1917 to sometime after 1933, Andrew D. Hansen rented the house. In 1917, Hanson worked as a

<sup>467</sup> Sources for House 42/9317 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960.

<sup>468</sup> Sources for House 44/9325 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>469</sup> Sources for House 46/9333 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>470</sup> Sources for House 48/9345 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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sawyer for the Anaconda Company. Hanson held the same position as sawyer from 1917 until 1934. In 1929, Jane S. Hanson was his wife. In 1936, both William Fifer and Andrew Hanson rented the house. From 1927 to 1928, Fifer served as a laborer for the mill. From 1929 to 1934, he was married to Edith D. Fifer and was employed as an electrician at the mill. In 1936, he resided at the Hotel Margaret, was married to Minnie L. Fifer and was still employed as an electrician for the mill. From 1940 to 1941, he acted as chief electrician for the mill. William Fifer rented the house until sometime after 1941. The house was subsequently occupied by Christian H. Scotness from 1945 until sometime after 1955. Beginning in 1943, Scotness served as the electrical department's superintendent until 1955. Scotness was married to Signe M. Scotness. As with most mill worker's houses, a garage was rented with the residence. The garage rented with the house from 1927 to 1933 was E-4, and from 1936 through 1941 was garage D-1. Both are located off of the property. Hanson paid \$15 dollars per month for rent in 1927 and \$1 per month for the garage. In 1941, William Fifer paid \$15 per month in rent for both the house and garage.

**House 49/9410, 24MO1532<sup>471</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 49/9410 was C. N. Clark in 1913. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 49/9410 was referred to as the "Walker House". The Walker House corresponds to Robert J. Walker, who rented the house in 1917 and 1921. The house was subsequently occupied by Chester A. Lien in 1927, N. A. Stubblefield in 1933, Percy Thibodeau in 1936, and Lambert. S. Dornberger in 1941. Chester A. Lien acted as a laborer for the mill in 1913 and as a saw filer from 1925-1936. Lien was married to Harriett Lien. Percy J. Thibodeau lived in the house from at least 1936 until sometime between 1938 and 1940. Thibodeau moved out of the house July 1, 1940, and the house sat empty before Lambert "Dorny" Dornberger moved in. In 1929, Percy J. Thibodeau worked as a laborer at the mill residing at a room in Milltown. By 1934, he served as a machine operator and by 1936 he was married to Patricia M. Thibodeau and no longer rented a room in Milltown. Percy J. and Patricia M. Thibodeau lived in Bonner in 1958, at which time Percy J. Thibodeau worked as a saw filer for the mill. In 1934, Lambert Dornberger worked as a laborer for the mill. Between 1938 and 1941, Lambert and his wife Faye Dornberger moved into the house. By 1952, Lambert Dornberger acted as a night watchman for the mill and remained in that capacity until at least 1958. Dornberger is still remembered for his involvement with the town's baseball team and was instrumental in developing the local Bonner baseball team, the "Highlanders".

**House 50/9351, 24MO1533<sup>472</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 50/9351 was Frank Godbout in 1913. From 1911 to 1932, Godbout served as a teamster for the mill. In 1934, he worked as a laborer, residing in Piltzville. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, the house was referred to as the "Preti House", in reference to the next tenant, Rudolph Preti who served as a laborer for the mill from 1915 to 1916. In 1917, Henry Erickson rented the house. From 1915 to 1918, Erickson served as a glazier for the mill. Alex Milne rented the house in 1920. In 1909, Milne acted as a lumber inspector; a grader in 1911, assistant to the yard boss in 1913, a shop grader in 1915, a grader again from 1917 to 1922, and finally was a foreman in 1925. From 1929 to 1938, Alex Milne was married to Clara Milne. Milne remained a foreman until his death on February 14, 1939 at the age of 75. Alfred Crabtree resided in the house from 1921 to 1933. From 1927-1933, Crabtree paid \$14 per month for rent, with \$1 per month for garage B-7. In 1933, Crabtree used garage D-1 for free. Crabtree worked in numerous capacities for the mill including laborer from 1913 to 1916, a setter from 1917 to 1926, a sawyer from 1927 to 1931, and as a setter from 1932 to 1934, a sawyer from 1936 to 1948. By 1929, Alfred was married to Dawn, who in 1948 served as a sales woman for the mill. Chester Lein rented the house in 1936, for \$14 per month. From 1913 to 1916, Lein worked as a laborer for the mill and from 1922 to 1938 he served as a filer, except for the year 1929, when employed as a fireman. From 1929 to 1938, Lein was married to Harriett Lein. The house sat vacant in 1938. From 1940 to 1941, Harold Hayes lived in the house. Hayes paid \$14 per month for rent, and \$1 per month for garage D-6. In 1938, he was employed by the mill while residing in Milltown. From 1940 to 1941, he worked as an electrician's helper. Henry F. Cadieux rented the house in 1955. In 1936, Cadieux served as a machine operator at the mill and lived in Milltown. From 1943 to 1945, he

<sup>471</sup> Sources for House 49/9410 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Bill Wilborn, Personal Communication, September 18, 2008.

<sup>472</sup> Sources for House 50/9351 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

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was married to Louise Cadieux and served in the U.S. Army in 1943 and the U.S. Marine Corps in 1945. From 1952 to 1958, he worked as a shipper for the mill.

**House 51/9422, 24MO1534<sup>473</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 51/9422 was M.J. Flaterly in 1913. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 51/9422 was referred to as the "Mair House". The Mair House corresponds to the tenant Mr. Mair, who resided in the house from 1915 to 1920. The house was subsequently occupied by Mr. Schwalen in 1920 and George J. LaForge from 1920 to 1960. George J. LaForge was the son of Clough LaForge, one of the first mill employees in 1886. LaForge worked as a laborer at the mill from 1905 to 1911, after which time he worked as an engineer.

**House 52, 24MO1535<sup>474</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 52 was Frank E. Briggs, who occupied the house between 1913 and 1915. Briggs worked as a fire department inspector for the Anaconda Company. In 1911, he worked as a general laborer but was employed again as a fire inspector in 1913. In 1915, he acted as chief of the Bonner Fire Department. The house was subsequently occupied by John P. Baxtrom and Manson L. Barr in 1917. Baxtrom worked as a sawyer at the mill from 1915 to 1917. Barr worked as a laborer for the mill from 1917 to 1920 when he moved out of the house. Following Manson and Baxtrom, William E. Hickman occupied the house until 1921. Hickman worked as an oiler for the mill from 1917 to 1920, after which time he served as a general laborer. In 1927, Thomas D. Kenney rented the house until sometime before 1933. The rent for the house in 1927 was \$13 per month. Kenny worked as a millwright at the mill from 1922 to 1927, after which time he was employed as a carpenter. Following Kenney, Roy J. Duchemin and his wife Mary Duchemin occupied the house from 1933 to sometime after 1955. The rent for the house in 1944 was listed at \$12 per month. Duchemin worked as a general laborer at the mill in 1911. From 1913 to 1956, he worked as a saw filer at the mill. In 1960, the house was rented to Ernest Lizotte and his wife Viva M. Lizotte. Ernest Lizotte was employed as a mill boss in 1958.

**House 53/9434, 24MO1536<sup>475</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 53/9434 was Frank J. Loehner in 1913. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 53/9434 was referred to as the "Loehner House". Frank Loehner worked as a laborer for the mill as early as 1905 and as a lumber grader by 1911. Loehner moved out of the house in 1920. The house was subsequently occupied by J. F. McCoy in 1920 and Harry J. Lien in 1921. From 1913 to 1941, Lien worked as a clerk at the mill and was eventually promoted to head store clerk. In 1945, he served as assistant manager for the store. From at least 1927 to 1955, Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant resided in the house with his wife Carrie Pleasant. Dennis Pleasant began working at the mill in 1927 as a planer superintendent, earning \$275 a month, and continued in this position through 1960.

**House 54/9367, 24MO1537<sup>476</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 54/9367 was Robert Nimmocks in 1913. Nimmocks held a variety of positions at the mill from 1905 to 1916 including laborer, teamster, and gardener. In 1917, A. Hanson and Harry J. Lien rented the house. Hanson acted in numerous capacities at the mill including foreman from 1917 to 1918, sawyer from 1922 to 1934, clerk (eventually rising to head store clerk) from 1913 to 1941, assistant company store manager in 1945, and clerk from 1948 to 1958. From 1929 to 1934, Hanson was married to Jane S. In 1920, Lien was listed as the only tenant for the house. From 1932 to

<sup>473</sup> Sources for House 51 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.; Interview with Genevieve and John McClellan by Matt Hansen, September 28, 1982 OH 140-25, The University of Montana Archives and Special Collections, Missoula, Montana.

<sup>474</sup> Sources for House 52 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>475</sup> Sources for House 53 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>476</sup> Sources for House 54/9367 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1912; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, "Bonner" 1921.

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1958, he was married to Minnie A. Lien. Harry Lien, Hoagland, and W.R. Shawhand were the next tenants of the house in 1921. It is assumed that the listing of Lien refers to the 1920 listing of Harry J. Lien, covered previously. In 1952 and 1955, Hoagland worked as a scaler for the mill. From 1922 to 1926, W.R. Shawhan served as an electrician for the mill. In 1927, C.W. Payne rented the house for \$12 per month with no garage. From 1927 to 1928, C.W. Payne served as a machine operator working and in 1929, he worked as a grader. Frank Beaulieu occupied the house for the longest time, residing there from 1933 to 1950. Frank Beaulieu worked a variety of jobs at the mill between 1905 and 1955 including laborer, scaler, shipping clerk, foreman, shipper, assistant foreman, loading foreman, labor checker, tram shipper, clerk, and mill superintendent. From 1932 to 1941, he was married to Hattie Beaulieu. Ernest Lizotte rented the house in 1955. In 1958, Lizotte acted as mill boss. Records indicated Beaulieu rented the house for \$12.00 per month plus \$1.00 per month for an off-property garage (D-9) in 1933, 1936, and 1940.

**House 55/9446, 24MO1538<sup>477</sup>** According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 55/9446 was referred to as the "Grosjean House" corresponding to mill worker P.J. Grosjean. No additional information was located for P.J. Grosjean. The house was subsequently occupied by E. W. Akin in 1920, Julius J. Jacobson from 1927 to 1945, and R.D. Schmautz in 1960. No additional information was located for E.W. Akin or R.D. Schmautz. Julius Jacobson served as a piler for the Anaconda Company.

**House 56/9373, 24MO1539<sup>478</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 56/9373 was James A. Good who lived in the house from 1913-1915. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 56/9373 was referred to as the "Good House". James A. Good who worked as a cashier at the mill from 1917 to 1956. From 1929 to 1956, James A. Good was married to Louise Good. From 1917 to March 1, 1933, Charles E. Hodgson rented the house for \$14 per month plus \$1 per month for garage E-5. In 1905, Hodgson served as a general laborer for the mill and from 1905 to 1932, as a watchman, laborer, and mechanical planer. In 1929, he was married to Martha Hodgson. From 1933 to 1950, Ralph C. Stiff rented the house for \$14 per month plus \$1 per month for garage E-9. In 1940 and 1941, another \$1 per month occurred for the rental of garage E-10 for Janet Stiff. From 1927 to 1928, Ralph Stiff worked as a laborer for the mill and lived in Milltown. From 1929 to 1956, he was married to Alma K. Stiff and worked as an auto mechanic for the mill. In 1955, John McKay rented the house. From 1922 to 1926, McKay served as a setter at the mill and from 1929 to 1955, he worked as a sawyer, except for 1934 when he was again employed as a setter. In 1929, he was married to Louella McKay.

**House 57/9462, 24MO1540<sup>479</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 57/9462 was Carl Jacobson who resided there from 1913 to 1955. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 57/9462 was referred to as the "Jacobson House". Carl Jacobson worked at the mill from 1905 to at least 1958. He worked as a laborer in 1905, an engineer in 1911, and a machine operator in 1958. The house was then rented by Charles Jacobson in 1960. Charles Jacobson served as a machinist at the mill in 1958.

**Building 58/9389 and 9397, Post Office, 24MO1541<sup>480</sup>** Lena L. Fleming served as the Bonner post mistress from the mid 1930's to the late 1960's. Thomas D. Fleming was a rancher who met the streetcar trains coming from Missoula to collect mail; he also worked as a laborer at the mill in 1927. The Fleming's resided in houses with the historical addresses of 3, 4, and 78. According to Betty Joe Johnson, Lena and Thomas' daughter, their house was the only Bonner house rented to someone not employed as mill management or an essential employee.

<sup>477</sup> Sources for House 55/9446 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915.

<sup>478</sup> Sources for House 56/9373 Bonner Montana: Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58.

<sup>479</sup> Sources for House 57 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>480</sup> Sources for House 58 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958; Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 25-26; Betty Joe Johnson, personal communication with Susan L. Knudsen, March 30, 2009.

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The current Post Office occupies the area of the former the Bonner Round House. The Round House was constructed around 1915. The current Post Office, Building 58/9389 and 9397, was built in 1942. A branch of the Milltown grocery store, Disbrow's, occupied the middle of the building in 1948, and the Post Office was moved into the west end. Following the closure of the grocery store in 1955, George and Clara Buckhouse opened George's Café. The café hosted events known as "mobs". Mobs were events held after Friday night basketball games. They were large events, greatly exceeding the capacity of the small café, and lasting well past closing time. The café would also cater to the Milwaukee switch crew, which would usually return from work near or past the closing time of 7:30. Since the crew was usually good for business, the café stayed open later than usual. George's was also a popular meeting place for Bonner organizations such as the Lions Club and the Eagle Scouts. The café also catered special company events, the largest being the Anaconda Company's Family Day in June 1963. The café catered free food all day, and served over 3,100 hot dogs, 2,100 beef sandwiches, and 3,600 ice cream cups by the end of the day. During the filming of "Red Skies Over Montana" several of the films stars frequented the café for coffee.

**House 59/9478, 24MO1542<sup>481</sup>** The first recorded tenants to rent House 59/9478 were Ernest James and Max Raboin in 1921. Subsequent residents include Virgil Campbell from 1927 through at least 1955, and H. G. Schmidt in 1960. The Anaconda Company employed Campbell from 1922 through 1958 during which time he worked as a fireman and a pipe fitter. He lived in the house with his wife Ardis Campbell.

**House 60/9407, 24MO1543<sup>482</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 60/9407 was C. W. Robinson in 1913. Robinson was employed as a brakeman for the mill in 1913. According to Anaconda Copper Mining Co. records from 1915, House 60/9407 was known as the "Marcy House" in reference to Fred E. Marcy who resided in the house from 1917 to 1920. Marcy worked as a frame maker at the mill in 1915. In 1917, he was employed as a benchman. He again worked as a frame maker from 1922 to 1926. The house was subsequently occupied by Robert. J. Walker from 1927 to 1941, A.J. McDaniel from 1945 to 1950, and Fred Waddington from 1950 to 1960. A.J. McDaniel worked for the mill between 1913 and 1941 serving as a laborer by 1913 and a watchman by 1925. He resided in the house with his wife Matilda McDaniel.

**House 61/9490, 24MO1544<sup>483</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 61/9490 was John McCloskey in 1921. Following John McCloskey, James Smith rented the house in 1927. From 1933 to 1955, Ben H. Rae resided in the house with his wife Alice Rae. Ben Rae was employed at the mill from 1922 to 1955. He worked as a cruiser starting in 1922, and in 1925 he was employed as a clerk. Starting in 1930 he worked as a bookkeeper. Following Ben Rae, D. L. Skillicorn rented the house in 1960.

**House 62/9419, 24MO1545<sup>484</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 62/9419 was Martin Erickson who resided in the house from 1913 to 1921. The mill employed Erickson from 1905 to 1923. He worked as a machinist in 1905 and by 1923 was working as an engineer. The house was subsequently occupied by Fred H. Kniffen from 1927 to 1945, then occupied by John McClellan from 1950 to 1955, and by Fred J. Harrison in 1960. Fred Kniffen began working for the mill in 1925 as a scaler. He also worked as a shipper and then again as a scaler in 1955.

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<sup>481</sup> Sources for House 59 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>482</sup> Sources for House 60 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>483</sup> Sources for House 61 Bonner Montana: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

<sup>484</sup> Sources for House 62 Bonner Montana: Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Missoula County, Bonner" 1912; Montana Power Co., Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-1958.

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**House 63/9504, 24MO1546<sup>485</sup>** The first recorded tenants of House 63/9504 were T. J. Demmons, a river foreman, and C. M. Gibbons, a stenographer, in 1913. In 1915, the house was rented to a Mr. Gilder; however the only history available on Gilder is that he worked as an oiler for the mill in 1913. John L. Magnusson and his wife Emma Magnusson rented the house from 1927 to 1933. John Magnusson worked for the mill as a planner, and a later as a machinist, from 1927 to 1958. The house was subsequently rented to James P. Johnson from 1936 to 1941. James Johnson worked as assistant millwright for the company from 1913 until around 1941. The house was then rented to Chris Magnusson from 1945 to 1960.

**House 64/9433, 24MO1547<sup>486</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 64/9433 was J. Magnusson in 1913. The history of J. Magnusson is unclear; a John C. Magnusson served as a millwright and a John Magnusson worked as a laborer for the mill as early as 1905. John L. Magnusson later rented House 63/9504 from 1917 until 1933 and House 68/9461 from 1936 to 1955. Regardless, Mr. Magnusson vacated the house by 1917. It subsequently rented to R. W. Dent from 1917 to 1920, Julius Sowre from 1920 to 1921, and D. F. Farmer from 1921 to 1945. Mr. David Frank Farmer first appeared as a laborer for the mill in 1917, and held a variety of jobs until 1945 when he is listed as a feeder. Mr. Farmer and his wife Ethel A. Farmer lived in House 64/9433 until 1945. The house was then occupied by Rasmus Pedersen from 1945 to 1955 and by Leroy F. Saxton from 1955 to 1960.

**House 65/9522, 24MO1548<sup>487</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 65/9522 was a Mr. Nelson in 1913. The mill employed 12 people by the name of Nelson by 1909; which of those occupied the house is unknown. In 1915, the house was rented to Mr. McCallister, but again the history of McCallister is unclear. A Victor C. McCallister worked as a fireman for the mill from 1905 until 1911, and a Jas. A. McCallister and a Jas. M. McCallister, both teamsters, worked from 1915 to 1918. Which ever of these McCallister's rented House 65/9522, they moved out by 1920. In 1920, it is rented first by A. D. Hanson and then by Julius Jacobson. In 1921, Mr. Jacobson moved out and the house. J. McKay occupied the house from 1921 until 1936. From 1936 until 1938, the house was rented by L. J. Pauly. The house subsequently rented to William B. Leibel, who occupied the house with his wife Estella M. Leibel from 1938 until at least 1955. William Leibel is listed as a scaler and later as a checker for the mill from 1929 until 1958. Before moving into the house, William Leibel rented a room in Missoula. In 1960, Zepher Labbe rented the house.

**House 66/9445, 24MO1549<sup>488</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 66/9445 was Henry H. Lien in 1913. Henry Lien worked as a shipping clerk for the company from 1905 until 1933. Henry Lien resided in House 66/9445 with his wife, Ingeborg Lien, until 1933. Emil J. Otterson and his wife Helen C. Otterson occupied the house from 1933 to the 1960s. Emil J. Otterson worked as a laborer and later as a loader for the mill.

**House 67/9538, 24MO1550<sup>489</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 67/9538 was William Gillette in 1913. Gillette was employed as a fireman for the mill and occupied the house until 1917. The house was subsequently rented by George Hodgson from 1917-1921, Jack Anderson from 1921-1933, G. E. Trenary briefly in 1927, and Palmer Johnson from 1933 until 1936. Guy Trenary worked as a timekeeper and stenographer for the company from 1917 to 1955. Walfred Olean occupied the house the longest, from 1936 through

<sup>485</sup> Sources for House 63: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>486</sup> Sources for House 64: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; A. F. P. Co. Records: Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records: 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>487</sup> Sources for House 65: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>488</sup> Sources for House 66: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942, 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records Stock Bill 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>489</sup> Sources for House 67: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records Stock Bill 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Glen Smith, personal communication, October 23, 2008; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

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1960. Olean first began working for the Anaconda Company as a general laborer in 1917 and over the course of many years held a variety of jobs, including millwright, oiler, and engineer. Walfred Olean married his wife, Margaret (Missoula County Polk Directories do not list Margaret's maiden name), in 1938. Walfred Olean responsibilities included care of one of the many train engines that hauled loads of lumber out of the Blackfoot Valley and was known to clean it until it "gleamed". He is also remembered for crafting the "amazing doors" that hung on the woodshed behind his home.

**House 68/9461, 24MO1551<sup>490</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 68/9461 was David Weir in 1913. Weir worked as a teamster and a watchman for the mill from 1911 until circa 1918. In 1917, Weir shared the house for a short time with T. F. Gannon. In 1920, T. F. Gannon rented the house alone. The house was subsequently occupied by A. E. Buker from 1917 to 1921, Palmer Johnson from 1927 until sometime around 1933, and Emil Otterson from 1927 until 1936. John Magnusson lived at the house the longest, from 1936 to around 1958. Magnusson worked as a planer and later as a machinist for the mill from 1917 until 1958. In 1930, he married his wife, Emma. John Magnusson and his wife lived in House 68/9461 until 1958. The house does not appear on the mill's rental documents for 1960.

**House 69/9556, 24MO1552<sup>491</sup>** The first recorded tenant to rent House 69/9556 was Frank Underhill from 1913 until 1926. Underhill served as an engineer for the Anaconda Company. The house was subsequently occupied by Ralph Stiff from 1927-1933, William Lien from 1933 to 1936, and Edward I. Boyington from 1936 to 1950. Edward Boyington began working for the mill in 1925 as a foreman. Edward Boyington and his wife, May Boyington, occupied House 69/9556 until 1950. Edward Boyington continued working as a stockman for the mill until 1952. James E. Johnson rented the house from 1955 to 1960.

**House 70/9469, 24MO1553<sup>492</sup>** Searches of the Missoula County Polk Directories and Anaconda Company directories recovered no records of tenants or occupants of the home. The lack of records is due to the change in house numbers as a result of the house relocation. The home, prior to and following its move, was located in a mill worker residential area. The Anaconda Company constructed and rented these homes to the mill workers.

**House 71/9574, 24MO1554<sup>493</sup>** The first recorded tenant of House 71/9574 was John J. Sexton from about 1913 until 1917. John Sexton worked as a general laborer for the mill. W. R. Balderson occupied the house in 1917, followed by W. L. Moen. In 1920, the house was rented by a Mr. Hollenbeck, then by Tallif Hanson, and finally by Guy E. Trenary who lived in the house until 1927. Guy Trenary worked as a timekeeper and stenographer for the company from 1917 to 1955. Pete Dewitt rented the house in 1927, and Harry F. Smith from 1933-1945. Harry Smith worked for the Anaconda Company from 1929 until 1945. He began as a knife setter in 1929 and through promotions became a mill operator by the time he left the company in 1945. In 1930, he married his wife Florence Smith. Carl Johnson and his wife, Ruby Johnson, lived in House 71/9574 from 1950 until 1960. Johnson worked as a setter for the mill from 1922 until his retirement in 1960.

**House 72/9481, 24MO1555<sup>494</sup>** Searches of the Missoula County Polk Directories and Anaconda Company directories yielded no records of tenants or occupants of the home. The lack of records is due to the change in house numbers as a result of the house

<sup>490</sup> Sources for House 68: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>491</sup> Sources for House 69: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; A. F. P. Co. Records, Stock Bill, 1915; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1921; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>492</sup> Sources for House 70: Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 28; Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant, personal communication, August 25, 2008; A. F. P. Co. Financial Records 1927-1942; 1943-1960; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>493</sup> Sources for House 71: Montana Power Co. Records, 1908; Polk, *Missoula County Directory*, 1905-58; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records 1913-1926, 1927-1942; 1943-1960; Montana Historical Society, Anaconda Mining Company Records, 1919.

<sup>494</sup> Sources for House 72: Bonner Centennial Committee, 1976: 28; Dennis "Lefty" Pleasant, personal communication, August 25, 2008; A. F. P. Co. Rental Records, 1927-1942; 1943-1960.

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relocation. The home, prior to and following its move, was located in a mill worker residential area. The Anaconda Company constructed and rented these homes to the mill workers.



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